

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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July 9, 1914, Temperature 6 a.m. 77, 2 p.m. 87.
Humidity 86 72

July 9, 1913, Temperature 5 a.m. 78 p.m. 87.
Humidity 93 67.

281 號八十月五閏年寅甲

THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1914.

四拜禮 號九月七英海曆

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WEATHER FORECAST
RAIN.
Barometer 29.50

TELEGRAMS.

HOME RULE.

LORDS' AMENDMENTS.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 9.
The House of Lords, in committee on the Home Rule (Amending) Bill deleted the clause providing for exclusion by counties, and rejected Lord Macdonnell's amendment embodying a scheme of Home Rule without a time-limit was adopted by 138 votes to 30.

Accepted Amendment.

Lord Greve accepted an amendment by Lord Midleton that the excluded area be administered by a Secretary of State instead of the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland.

An amendment by Lord St. Aldwyn, reducing the Irish representation at Westminster to 27 was also adopted.

Statement Wanted.

Lord Halsbury said unless the Government told the Opposition what recommendations it was going to make in the House of Commons regarding the amendments, the Amending Bill ought not to be passed, and the Government would be responsible for bloodshed.

Meeting Force by Force.

Mr. Acland, Under Secretary for Foreign Affairs, speaking at Huntingdon, said Liberals would shut their eyes to the war preparations in Ulster while hope of a settlement remained, but if that failed and the Government were defied, force would be met by force whatever the consequences.

AMALGAMATIONS AND COMBINES.

"Fairplay" on the old, old Story

Says Fairplay.—We have been hearing a good deal recently about the joining up of the P. and O. and the B.L., and we have had repeated to us the old, old story of how, although there was an exchange of stock and directorate, the identity of the two firms was to be retained. I wonder how often we have heard that within the past five years. As everybody knows, there is no identity left, for one of the concerns at least, in nearly every such deal. The polite fiction of separate existence is maintained, partly, no doubt, for the sake of the goodwill which may go along with the old name, but mainly, I suspect, because those who are selling out wish to make it appear as if they had not really allowed the good old concern to disappear from the trade of the world. Some capital has been made, I notice, out of the fact that the Canadian Pacific Railway Company and the Allan Line have joined in the tenancy of offices in Liverpool, and it is hinted that there is significance in this. There is really no significance in it at all. It is simply a case of a firm abolishing an unnecessary branch office. For there is really nothing left of the Allan Line except the name. There has been nothing more since Sir Nathaniel Dunlop retired, and the great bulk of the shares were transferred to Canadian ownership. This was one of the most significant combines of the decade in which it took place, but it was so often stated, and so often officially contradicted, that people ceased to notice it. Even yet it is not officially admitted, but the stage is past when it is officially denied and when malcontents come to be renewed it may be fully.

TELEGRAMS.

THE THAMES MISHAP.

FINDING OF THE JURY.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 9.
At the inquest on the late Sir Denis Anson, Bart., and the bandsman Mitchell, who were drowned in the moonlight trip on the Thames, the Duke and Duchess of Rutland and other distinguished personages attended as witnesses and said the deceased Baronet was the life of a merry party.

Jessel announced that Mitchell's widow and child would be provided for.

The Coroner paid a tribute to the bravery of Mitchell and Count Benckendorff in attempting to save Sir Denis Anson.

The jury returned a verdict of "Accidental Death" and added that Sir Denis Anson was quite sober, but was "full of fun."

HOME CRICKET.

London, Received July 9.

Warwickshire beat Hampshire by six wickets at Birmingham. (Last year Warwickshire won by precisely the same margin.)

Worcestershire drew with Gloucestershire at Worcester, winning three points on the first innings. (Last year Worcestershire won by an innings and 136 runs.)

At Lord's, Oxford University beat Cambridge University by 194 runs.

officially admitted. So long as present contracts run, the fiction of two separate lines must be maintained.

Not that it matters much to the general public. Indeed, I am not sure but what the general public gain frequently enough by the elimination of competition between firms running on the same route. Despite all that was said against the South African shipping ring and their rebate system, I believe it could be shown that the travelling and trading public get better value now on that service than they got in the old days of the Castle Line and the Union Line. I remember when Sir John Ellerman took over the City Line, of Glasgow, there was great bemoaning on Clydeside over the probable disappearance from the list of local shipowners of the old and popular name of George Smith and Sons, and, from the harbour, of the City Line flag and funnel. But nothing of the kind happened. Instead, the old name, and flag, and funnel remained, and there came about a system of interchange of steamers which linked up Glasgow with Liverpool, brought a far larger number of vessels to the Clyde, gave more frequent sailings, and altogether proved of far more value to Glasgow than all that it would have lost in sentimental advantages, even if the beloved local names had been abolished. When it came to the turn of the Cunard Company, there was very little bemoaning. Not that the old name was not respected and liked. Quite the contrary. But people had come to be case-hardened to that sort of thing, and they knew that however those concerned might juggle with names, there would be gains in the way of solid trade advantages. And so there have been, and will be as the arrangements of the services come to fit into each other more and more fully.

TELEGRAMS.

THE SUNKEN SUBMARINE.

TWO OFFICERS SUCCUMB.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 9.
Reuter's correspondent at Toulon states, in relation to the sinking of the submarine Calypso, that it collided with the submarine Circe. Two Petty Officers died from exposure and one is missing.

The Calypso has been abandoned in 300 feet of water.

BURNS' COTTAGE.

AND SUFFRAGIST BOMBS.

London, Received July 9.

A watchman observed two suffragists placing bombs in Burns' cottage at Ayr. He secured the bombs and one of the suffragists.

STEFANSSON EXPEDITION.

FEARS FOR EIGHT MEMBERS.

London, Received July 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Ottawa states it is feared that eight members of the Stefansson Expedition who were believed to be marooned on Wrangels Island have perished, including two Scotsmen and an Englishman.

AUSTRALIAN NEWS.

480 Motor Cars Packed on a Steamer.

The freighter Batsford, which was only launched this year, and has just been on her maiden voyage to Australia, arrived at Sydney on June 6, from St. John, via ports. A full cargo was loaded by the Batsford, motor cars forming the biggest portion of the shipment. Altogether there were 480 cars in her hold, which is one of the biggest shipments to arrive. The wharf at Woolloomooloo, where the vessel berthed, was soon covered with stacks of big cases, in which there were motor cars. The consignment for Sydney totalled 180 cars, the remainder being for New Zealand ports, while a number were discharged at Melbourne and Adelaide. The Batsford also carried a quantity of water pipes, clothes pegs, and paper. She is under the agency of the New Zealand Loan and Mercantile Agency Co.

Keen Competition for Sydney Musical Scholarships.

Competitions for four scholarships offered by M. Jacques Pintel, who won the Grand Prix of the Conservatoire de Paris this year, opened on June 7, at the King's Hall, Phillip-street, City. M. Pintel, who is an enthusiastic pianist, is of opinion that there is a great deal of talent in Australia, and it is his object to encourage it as much as possible. He therefore offered four scholarships representing £35 each, the winners of which will be entitled to one year's free tuition at his chambers at the Pianola Company's establishment, George-street. There were over 200 applicants, and of these 50 were selected to take part in the competitions. Much interest was taken in the

TELEGRAMS.

MR. ROOSEVELT.

WON'T STAND AS GOVERNOR.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 9.
Mr. Roosevelt has declined, after pressure by New York progressives, to accept nomination for the Governorship of New York State.

THE FINANCE BILL.

QUILLOTINE OPERATES.

London, Received July 9.

The House of Commons has by 285 votes to 175 adopted the Government "Guillotine" motion limiting the discussion on the Finance Bill to seven days.

work of the students and there was a considerable attendance. M. Rintel proposes to remain in Sydney for two years.

Junior Medical Corps.—Training Cadets.

A novel class—the first of its kind in the Commonwealth—has been formed by Major Wm Grey, A.M.C., for the purpose of instructing Auburn and Lidcombe cadets in first aid, stretcher drill, hygiene, and sanitation work.

Great interest is manifested locally in the doings of the class. The subjects taken to date are surgical cleanliness, hemorrhage, treatment of apparently drowned, and stretcher drill. The Commonwealth officials are rendering every assistance to Major Grey in the work. A supply of stretchers has been promised with which to do field work. The training is on similar lines to that of the Royal Army Medical Corps in Great Britain.

An Australian Pastoral Enterprise.

The Australian Estates and Mortgage Company did so much better in 1913 than in 1912 that it is able to pay (with bonus) 9 per cent, as compared with 6 per cent. on its Consolidated Ordinary stock and partly-paid shares, beside putting £25,000 more to reserve and carrying forward about £800 or £700 more. This increase of prosperity was largely due to favourable weather. Pastoral operations in Australia depend so much upon "the useful trouble of the rain" in the season. Droughts spell disaster; on the other hand, abundant rains mean luxuriant pasture, big flocks and herds, and a good wool clip. Last year all this good fortune befell the company, and as well as having more wool and stock to dispose of, it enjoyed the further experience of prices at a high level. As a result the net profit, before deducting Debenture interest, was £208,071, as against £185,074. This is a satisfactory contrast with the old bad times when season after season resulted in a loss, and there was an accumulated debit balance of £361,000, and the Ordinary capital had to be written down by 85 per cent. The 9 per cent. now paid does not, of course, represent a great deal to the old shareholders—only £1.7s. per cent. on their original investment—but it is half as good again as that for 1911, which, in its turn, was better than in 1911 and 1910. So far the prospects for the current year are satisfactory, the rains, although delayed, having fallen copiously.

THE DOUBLE DISSOLUTION.

Melbourne, June 5.—The expected happened this morning, and the "deadlock" in Federal politics will shortly be resolved.

Mr. Joseph Cook, the Prime Minister, was sent for this morning by the Governor-General to receive His Excellency's answer to the Government's request for a double dissolution.

This had been asked for on the ground of the rejection by the Senate, in two successive sessions, of the Bill to prohibit preference to unionists in Commonwealth employment. The case for a double dissolution, based on the sections of the Constitution Act bearing on deadlocks, had been prepared by the Attorney-General (Mr. Irvine).

There was a large attendance of members when the Speaker took the Chair in the House of Representatives this morning. All were expectant of an announcement on the fateful subject, and almost immediately there were demands upon Mr. Cook to supply information. The Prime Minister rose, amid considerable excitement, and cried, "What are you going to do?"

TELEGRAMS.

HINDOO IMMIGRANTS.

RETURNING TO HONGKONG.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 8.
The Hindoo passengers on board the Komagata Maru announce that they are willing to return to Hongkong, and they have appealed to the Dominion Government for financial assistance.

ARMS SEIZED.

LABELLED AS "FURNITURE."

London, Received July 9.

Arms worth £1,200 were seized in Londonderry. They were being moved as furniture.

Harry Lauder's Advice.

Scots of both sexes turned up in force at the annual dinner of the Burns' Anniversary Club, held at the Burlington Cafe, on June 8, the principal guests being Mr. and Mrs. Harry Lauder and Mr. and Mrs. Graham Moffatt. Mr. A. Davidson, the president, was in the chair.

Mr. D. R. Rogers, the past president, in proposing "Our Guests," said that Mr. Harry Lauder was a man whom "prosperity had not spoiled." It had spoiled a number of Scotsmen to such an extent that they wanted to "do away with the kilt in Australia."

Mr. Lauder, in responding, said that during his tour through the Commonwealth he had met with nothing but triumphant success. He did not wait until his record of success was on the wane before he came to the colonies. He came there at the height of his fame, and was giving the public all that was in him. In years to come he might not be able to do the same work as he was doing at present.

"It took me long, weary years to get to the place I wanted to get to," he went on; "but I always said I would hate to be at any other place than at the top of the stairs. The same field is open to the young men here in the colonies, but before he begins he must think out a new road for himself. There are lots of roads that lead to success; but they are all crowded."

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TELEGRAMS.

DAVIS CUP.

BRITISH VICTORY.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received July 9.
In the preliminary stage of the Davis International Lawn Tennis Cup Competition, Britain beat Belgium at Folkestone. The doubles resulted in Barrett and Mavrogordato beating Du Vivier and Watson by 6-1, 6-2, 6-2.

THE MULLAH.

UNCONFIRMED REPORT.

London, Received July 9.

Reuter's correspondent at Aden states that the reported advance of the Mullah on Burao is not confirmed.

Mr. Cook: I have to announce that I have seen His Excellency the Governor-General, and that he has agreed to our request to dissolve both Houses of Parliament simultaneously.

There were cheers, counter-cheers, and uproar at this statement. Then Mr. Cook proceeded: "As soon as ordinary provision has been made for Supply, the Houses will go to the country."

More uproar and cheering followed, and then the House was adjourned till Wednesday next, members trooping excitedly from the Chamber and making for the Party rooms.

In the Senate a similar announcement was made by Senator Millen, Minister for Defence, but there it was received much more quietly. The Senate also adjourned till Wednesday.

It was not possible to get any definite statement as to the probable date of the general election, as Ministers were disinclined to talk.

The obtaining of the requisite Supply for the Public Service is not thought likely to prove a long or troublesome job, as members will be anxious to get to work in their constituencies as soon as possible.

The rolls, however, cannot be got ready in a hurry, and it is believed that the elections will be fixed for a date early in December.

American Anti-Trust Legislation.

New York, June 10.—The Administration and Senate Leaders have agreed to an important amendment to be incorporated in the Trade Commission Bill, and it will be reported by the Senate Committee to-morrow according to Washington advices. The amendment takes from the House Bill provisions forbidding unfair and oppressive competition and adds them to the Trade Commission Bill, but, unlike the House measure, it does not attempt to define what is unfair and oppressive competition. This step it is said will materially simplify anti-trust legislation in the Senate, and will eliminate some provisions which caused business interests much concern. The present intention of the Senate is to take up such legislation immediately after the vote on the Panama tolls repeal.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

Latest Home cricket results are given to-day.

Oxford beat Cambridge in the cricket match at Lord's.

In the preliminary stage of the Davis Cup Competition, Britain beat Belgium.

The report of the advance of the Mullah on Burao is not confirmed.

Heavy rains have fallen in Chengtu Province and have relieved the drought.

The House of Commons has adopted the "guillotine" motion on the Finance Bill.

Mr. Roosevelt has declined to accept nomination for the Governorship of New York State.

It is feared that eight members of the Stefansson Expedition have perished.

The Chinese Government is carrying out the preliminaries for opening interior cities to foreign trade.

The Hindoos on board the Komagata Maru announce that they are willing to return to Hongkong.

Two suffragists were observed placing bombs in Burns' cottage at Ayr; the bombs were secured and one woman captured.

Through the sinking of the French submarine two Petty Officers died from exposure and one is missing.

A telegram outlines the proceedings at the inquest on Sir Denis Anson and the bandsman Mitchell, drowned in the Thames.

The House of Lords has adopted Lord Lansdowne's amendment excluding Ulster from Home Rule, without any time-limit.

The Government has accepted a Home Rule amendment that the excluded area be administered by a Secretary of State instead of the Lord Lieutenant.

NEWS.

The Langkat output for yesterday was 244 tons.

"Our Contemporaries" will be found on page 2.

An interesting article on Sea Chanties appears on page 3 of this issue.

A special article dealing with the increase in ferry fares appears on page 4 of this issue.

The typhoon has gone North. There was a blow last night, but no damage was done.

The hearing of a manslaughter charge was continued at the Police Court to-day.

The s.s. Haitan had a rather stormy passage on her voyage from Swatow.

General news appears on page 3, log book on page 6, and commercial news on page 9 of this issue.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Band Night at North Point.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Saturday July 11.

Third Gymkhana Meeting.
Special Matinee in aid of "Escola Portuguesa" fund.—4.30 p.m.

Band Concert, Hongkong Hotel, Roof Garden.

Monday, July 13.
H.K. University Matriculation Examination.

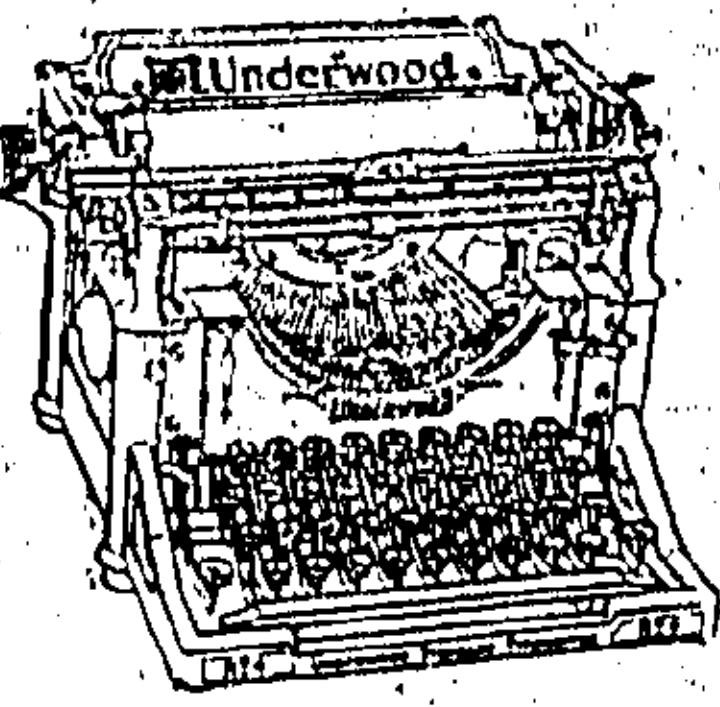
Meeting H.K. Central Estates Ltd.—noon.
Sale of Furniture—G. P. Lammer's Sales Room—2.30 p.m.

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In Bags of 250 lbs. net.

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.
General Managers.

Hongkong, 18th August, 1914

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese graduate versed in literature, has been a teacher to European officials and merchants in this Colony for over ten years. He has a good method of training Europeans to pass in the Chinese examination, and is possessed of a first rate certificate as a Chinese teacher. He has also a good knowledge of Mandarin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the Chinese language are requested to write c/o "Hongkong Telegraph" office or direct to 37 Hollywood Road, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

WING KEE & CO.

47-49, Connaught Rd.

SHIP CHANDLERS

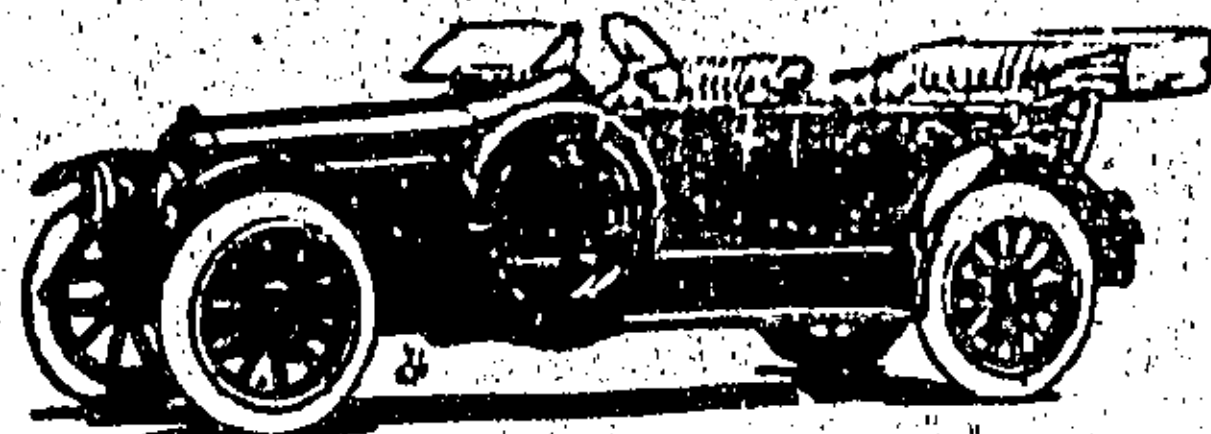
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Hongkong, 8th October, 1913.

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For the Best Cakes, Scones, Bread, Cakes, Meals a la Carte
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Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

NOTICES

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South China Morning Post.

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If the Peking Government is
satisfied with the abolition of the
likin—that great drag on foreign
trade—and the imposition of a
small uniform tax on imports
with the total abolition of export
duty, all will be well. But if the
importers are to be squeezed to
supply revenue, with the result-
ant hardship on the ultimate con-
sumer, another peril looms up
large, that of misunderstanding
as to the increased cost of neces-
saries by the ignorant masses.
And with this misunderstanding
will also arise mistrust of the
Peking Government. What China
wants and what China must have
is wider markets, unrestricted
export for her produce and free
entry for those articles which are
necessary to modern agricultural
and commercial development.
With the present cumbersome
methods of the Chinese Customs
free entry is not, of course, feasi-
ble but, nevertheless, the tariff
wall must be kept as low as pos-
sible if it is hoped to foster
China's infant industries and
develop her trade generally.

Daily Press.

An Exasperated Public.
Public exasperation seems to
be wound up to too high a pitch to
leave much room for sentiment.
Such a course (allowing Suf-
fragettes to die in prison), how-
ever, may be taken as a last
resort. There are other palliative
measures, and one of these is the
exclusion of all women from
public buildings. This would at
least ensure some measure of
safety for the national treasures,
since we believe that few men,
however earnest in supporting
women suffrage, would think
their advocacy justified such
outrages as have been recently
perpetrated. Such a course would
no doubt bear hard on a large
number of innocent people, but
it appears inevitable in the pre-
sent state of civilisation that the
innocent should suffer for the
sins of the guilty. If any section
of the people is seen to be unfit
to use the liberties granted to it
as a part of the social organism,
then the authorities are perfectly
justified in taking measures to
deprive it of those liberties.
It is not to be believed that the
militant fever will last for ever,
but until the time comes when
wiser counsels shall prevail
extraordinary measures are called
for.

China Mail.

Standard Oil and China.
One of the most far-reaching
grants is the guaranty of
the Government that it
will assume control of all lands
needed for the development, and,
in turn, will give these to the
partnership company. The Stand-
ard Oil officials expect to spend
from \$6,000,000 to \$10,000,000
in this partnership in the near
future, and to reap large profits.
They believe that the Chinese
Government also will find itself
repaid, that the United States
will gain commercial prestige in
China, and that trade between
the two countries will be awak-
ened. The officials of the Standard
Oil Company express absolute
confidence in China and the
Chinese. During many years it
has been doing business in China
with the consumer, and during
that time, in over \$100,000,000
of business with the
yearly business now reaching
nearly \$20,000,000 and with over
\$20,000,000 permanent invest-
ment in the country, they have
only lost in bad accounts about
\$450. The use of oil of grow-
ing importance, adds our con-
temporary, and the arrangement
may greatly influence its future
development, and British manu-
facturers and merchants should
note what is going on in China.

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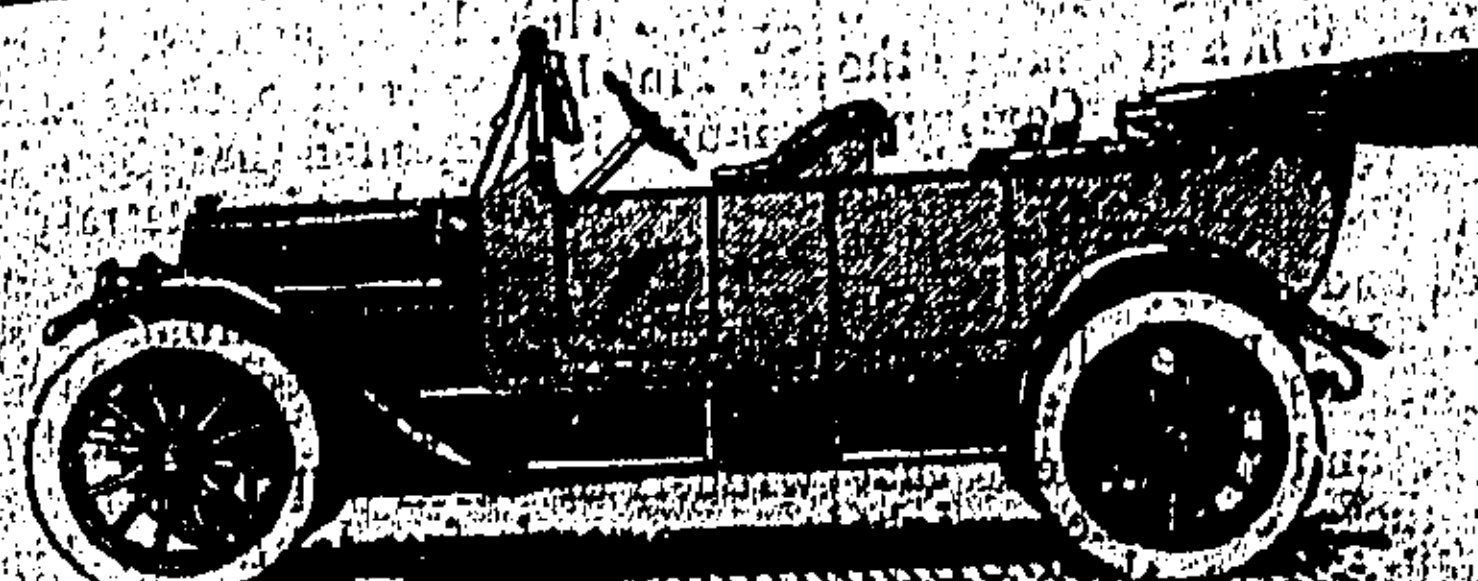
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GENERAL NEWS.

Indian Labour.
Not long ago a good deal was heard of the suggestion that the Sudan might be used as an outlet for superfluous Indian labour, since when the Indian papers have published considerable evidence to refute this theory of an over-crowded labour market. The following is an extract from the Administration Report of the Central Provinces. During the year under review, "Wages again ruled very high, and complaints of the difficulty of recruiting labour at reasonable rates were general. The year has seen the labourer maintain, and even improve, his position; in every field it is he who has the upper hand, while the employer has had to compete for his services." With regard to labour emigration, 4,500 recruiting agents only succeeded in recruiting 4,900 coolies—United Empire.

Death of a Siamese Princess.
We (Bangkok Times) regret to announce the death of H. H. Phra Ong Chao Barnarsi, the mother of H. R. H. Somdech Chao Fa Krom Phra Narisara Navotivongse, which occurred at Ta Chang. The Princess, who was over seventy years of age, had been suffering from dysentery since the middle of the month, but her demise was unexpected. A daughter of H. R. H. Krom Muo Mataya Shitaks, and half sister of Krom Somdech Phra Thepsirin-dramas, the mother of King Ohulalongkorn, the Princess became a wife of King Mongkut. Two children were born, a girl who died at the beginning of the 6th Reign and Prince Narisara. The decorations of Princess Barnarsi included the 1st Class of the Chula Chom Klao and the Ratanabhorn medals of the 4th and 5th Reigns.

Napoleon's Soldiers.
The remains of Napoleon's soldiers, lately discovered at Alexandria by British soldiers, were buried at Cairo with military honours. The remains, placed on a British gun-carriage, were accompanied by British and other bands, detachments of all the British troops, British officers, French Agency and Consular officials, and representatives of the French community, and schools, scouts, British and Egyptian officials. It was a most imposing procession. The remains were buried in the Latin Cemetery, with all honours, after a century of oblivion.

A Wireless Typewriter.
Some of the most interesting developments of wireless telegraphy arise out of its application to the control of movement at long distances. A Norwegian naval officer is now reported to have perfected a means of working the typewriter by wireless—an invention upon which he has been at work for some years. An achievement of this kind demands the provision of "relays" for intensifying the force of the signals received, and Captain Hovland is said to have surmounted this difficulty. Selenium, which is used so successfully by Dr. Low in his "seeing by telephone" experiments plays an important part in this invention.

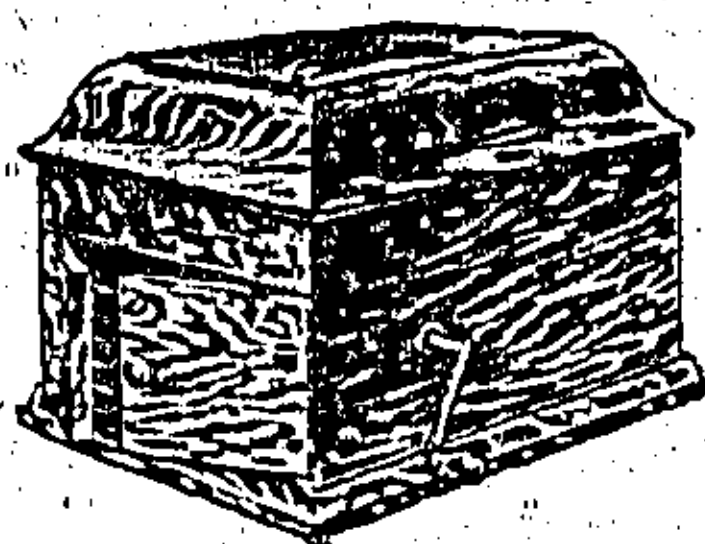
Extinct Sea Monster Found.
From the bank of the River Witham at Salterford, near Grantham, there have been dug up the fossilised remains of a plesiosaurus—an extinct reptilian monster that inhabited shallow seas in the early ages of the earth's history. The remains do not include the long neck and lizard-like head with its crocodile teeth, but the other portions are nearly complete. They are about 11ft. long, and the probable length of the monster when alive was from 10ft. to 15ft.

Chinese Informers Arrested at Kuala Lumpur.
The two Chinese who gave information concerning a murder in Singapore, as a result of which a man was arrested in Kuala Lumpur, are themselves now in custody, says the Malay Mail, and have been remanded on a charge of selling a woman at Seremban. A third man is also charged in connection with the transaction. Having secured the arrest of the man, Kat Phu, who had come to Kuala Lumpur with his wife, the two informers, it is alleged, entered into negotiations for the sale of the woman. Their arrest promptly followed.

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MOUTRIE'S.

SEA CHANTIES.

Songs of Sea Labour By F. T. Bullen and W. F. Arnold.

Mr. Bullen has had much to tell us of the sea and those who use it, observes the Times, and a collection of chancies closely bound up with his memories of a lifetime, taken down from his lips and furnished with his own explanatory notes, should have a special value. The book contains forty of these songs—more than W. B. Whall's "Sea Songs, Ships, and Chanties" and the Folksong Society's Journal put together. They are classified under the heads of "Windlars and Capstans" (no haul), "Halliard" (two hauls), "Fore-sheet" (one short haul), and "Bunt" (one long haul). Under a fifth heading of "Heaving the lead" no one has been able to place any as yet, though they undoubtedly exist.

A genuine chanty is, the author says, original, natural music, and the words after the first stanza are always extemporized and seldom fit for publication. Although it would be easy to show that "original" is precisely what communal songs are not, that, strictly speaking, there is no such thing as natural music, and that the red heat of extempore invention is frequently tempered by a hazy recollection of old tags, in the general sense in which they are here intended the words are true enough. Chanties are working songs, not songs for diversion after work. The form of solo and chorus is *de rigueur*; they are usually in a major key, and they appear to be confined practically to English-speaking peoples and to be the only occupation-songs, so common elsewhere, that Englishmen sing. Inquiry has failed to discover any Dutch chancies. There is a fine halliard chanty, "Le Sabotier," in Bourgault-Ducoudray's Breton songs; perhaps also "Le pont de Treguier."

The derivation of the name, pronounced "shanty" with the vowel as in "Bantry" from "shanty-man" (a lumberer who is also a singer) is not convincing enough to make us reject the usual view that it is a corruption of (un) chants. One does not see what a sea-song has to do with the backwoods of Canada. If, as Mr. Bullen thinks, chancies are of negro origin, a French word may as well have been adopted by a Creole as by a Canadian. The name may have come in with the negro in the last century, who before 1807 was too valuable as a slave—who could marry and have a family—to be wasted as a sailor. But the thing is certainly older. Stephen's song in *The Tempest* has the true ring about it; and Gilbert's ships, which in 1583 had on board "for the solace of our people, and allurement of the savages music in good variety, not omitting the least toys, as morris dances, hobbyhorses, and Maylike conceits," were not likely to weigh anchor without a song.

Mr. Whall's quotation from "The Complaint of Scotland" (1450) puts the antiquity of the chanty beyond a doubt:—
And now ane maynall cryit
And all the laif folliit in that same tune.
The chanty has always been confined to the merchant service, as is clear from the use of "John" and "Johnny" in the refrains, whereas Dibdin's songs, which are all about "Jack," deal with fighting and the Navy. That the Navy lent it no countenance may be because there is a go-as-you-please about the tune which does not consort with smartness, and a pungency in the reference of the words which might be perilous to discipline. It fell into "disuse about the eighties, when the iron steamship began definitely to oust the wooden sailer. Mr. Cecil Sharp is at work on the town-crier of a Somerset seaport from whom he has already fifty.
It is notoriously difficult to convey the sense of a tune on paper; but Mr. Bullen's notes make us not only hear the song but see it at work. Each is so obviously a part of many actual experiences that our good will is immediately won, and we are able to guess at the force these simple-looking sequences of notes would have in their proper surroundings. One would be happier if one could feel that they had been faithfully transcribed. Errors of rhythm in Nos. 6, 10, 11, 13, a misunderstanding of tune in Nos. 18, 41, and of form in No. 17 throw some doubt on the method of noting. Mr. Arnold adopts a primitive use of chords to elucidate a primitive form of tune. It sounds logical, but the tunes would be better without them. Feeble anti-climax does not improve such tunes as "Rolling River," "Rio Grande," "Johnny come down to Hilo," and "The Hog-eye man."

Liner's Narrow Escape.

A wireless message was received in New York on June 12 from the liner New York, reporting that while in a dense fog 200 miles east of the Nantucket Light she was struck a glancing blow about the bow by the steamer Pretoria. The New York was stopping at the time, and the shock was only slight. There was no panic among those on board, and no one was injured. The Central News states that the damage to the vessels was only slight. The New York is owned by the American Line, and sails regularly between Southampton and New York. She is a twin-screw vessel of 10,798 tons and has accommodation for 1,285 passengers. The telegram does not make it clear whether the other vessel concerned in the collision was the Hamburg-American liner Pretoria (13,234 tons), which is employed on the German Company's Hamburg-New York service, or whether it was a smaller steamship of the same name.

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DRAGON CYCLE Co.

Singapore Volunteers.
It is proposed to give a farewell dinner at the Hotel del'Europe on Saturday, July 18, at 8 p.m., to Capt. and Hon. Major W. Makepeace and Capt. J. G. Campbell on transfer to the Reserve List of S.V.A. The dinner is open to past and present members of the unit.

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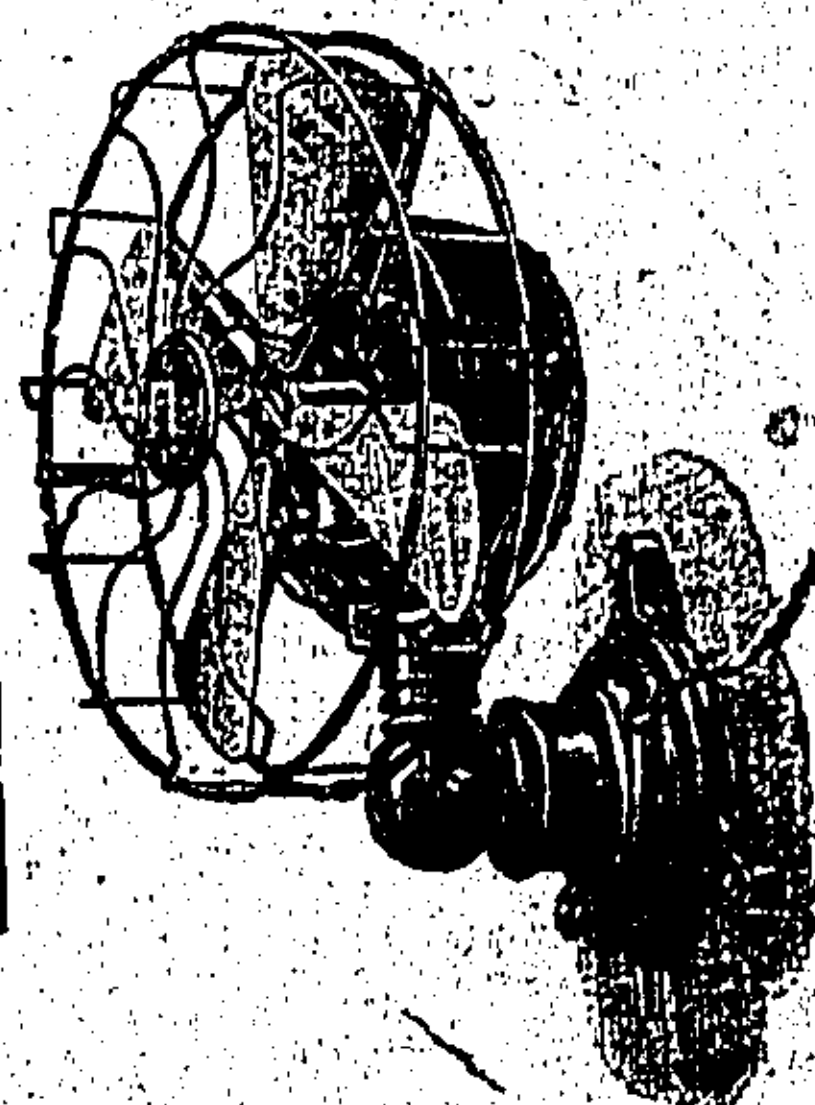
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FRAGRANT, AROMATIC, DRY. Its "Dryness" is a feature which has helped to give this drink the popularity it so well deserves.
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The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

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Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

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The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamshing, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

The object of this paper is to publish correct information, to serve the truth and print the news without fear or favour.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1914.

DR. MORRISON ON CHINA.

It is something of a coincidence that, on the same day on which a speech by Dr. Morrison was reported in our columns, a speech in which he said that the only outstanding question between Britain and China was that of Tibet, a message should also have appeared stating that the Tibetan Conference had been officially broken off. "The Chinese consider that the whole matter is still open to negotiation," says Reuter, but if it is true that the British Commissioner is leaving immediately for Home, it is evident that the British Government is not of a mind to continue negotiation, meantime at least.

It is worth noting, again, that Dr. Morrison's optimism in respect of the financial outlook in China was confirmed in a telegram from the north which appeared in the Telegraph on the same day as did his speech. The financial outlook, he said, was good, and there was every indication that the salt collection would increase. The new taxes were coming in well, while there were still four millions sterling of the Quintuple Loan unexpended. That there was nothing too optimistic about this claim was proved by a telegram from Peking which stated that the new title deed and stamp taxes were coming in splendidly from the Provinces. The total receipts from the title deed taxes alone are estimated at from \$40,000 to \$50,000. Not long ago the cry came from Peking that the Provinces declined to remit money to the Central Government, but these are changed days. The Central Government, as careful observers have all along alleged would prove the case, is steadily asserting its power. It had only to be left alone to accomplish that.

It is true that Dr. Morrison is in England as a special pleader, but so far as can be judged from the summary sent by Reuter, there is little or nothing in his speech to the London Chamber of Commerce to which exception can be taken, so far as his actual statements are concerned. But one rises from a reading of it with the feeling that he has painted the picture with too rosy a tint. "White Wolf" is not yet defeated, for good and all, though reports state that he is wounded and that his followers are in sore straits. If that is the case he will soon be without followers. Dr. Morrison, again, makes no mention of disaffection in the army which has been reported more than once of late and which, there is little reason for doubting, actually exists. These things darken the picture and must be taken into account. On the whole, however, the political adviser to the President was justified in his statements. China is not yet out of the wood but the outlook is much more clear and promising than it has been at any time since the revolution.

Chinese in Japan.

We mentioned in our yesterday's Japan News that a Chinese student had been injured in a bomb accident at Chiba. So far, police enquiries have not led to any satisfactory explanation; but what is clear is the fact that the injured youth was a member of a Chinese school in the Ebara District which is said to be under the supervision of the notorious Huang Hsing. It is reported that this school is about to be closed by order of the Japanese Government, and we are neither surprised nor sorry to hear it. It will be remembered that last year, among those revolutionaries condemned to death by the military courts in China were many young students recently returned from Japan—where, presumably, they had been studying the glorious gospel of agitation and revolt from their exiled compatriots. It is not to be wondered at that the Japanese authorities are beginning to take action in the case of these private Chinese schools; the only extraordinary part of the business is that action was not taken long ago. The next thing we are prepared to hear is that Huang, Sun Yat-sen and company will themselves soon be receiving a quiet hint to clear out of Japan altogether.

Bombs in Burns's Cottage.

If the suffragists who placed two bombs in Burns's cottage at Ayr had in view the popularising of their movement in Scotland, they have signally failed. Anything more calculated to make the cause of the women—if it deserves the name of cause—hateful in the sight of Scotsmen could not be imagined. It is not good to say much against his kirk to a Scot, and to speak without due reverence of his national beverage rouses his wrath. But say a word against Scotland's national bard and the average Scot asks you at once, as it were, to choose your weapons. For the next week or two Scots newspapers will be deluged with letters suggesting punishments for suffragists, of which beheading and quartering will be the mildest. Scotsmen at the moment, given a chance, would make short work of the suffragists.

The Ulster Situation.

It was announced last week that the Ulster outlook wore a more hopeful aspect than for some time past, and there was once again talk of a possible party conference to seek a solution of the problem. To-day, however, the situation looks as stubborn as ever. It cannot now be doubted that unless the rival groups come together in a sincere desire to find some way out of the impasse, a serious crisis will soon be reached. The pity of it is that, in spite of this certainty, party differences on the question are as sharply defined as ever they were. The Unionists are out for the total exclusion of Ulster from the operation of the Bill. That has been their attitude all along, and it is evident from to-day's wires, regarding the stand taken by the House of Lords on the Amending Bill, that they intend to stick to their guns.

The Wrong Way.

The chief decision of the Upper Chamber is the adoption of Lord Lansdowne's amendment totally excluding Ulster from the Bill, without any time-limit whatsoever. What will the upshot of this resolve be? The Bill, in its amended form, will be sent back to the House of Commons for approval. But does anyone imagine that the amendments will be accepted by the Government? Judging from the state of party feeling at present, assuredly they will not. And then the farce will all have to be played over again. There is far too wide a divergence in the respective points of view to hope for a settlement along these lines, and it appears nothing but a waste of valuable time to endeavour to secure an adjustment by the customary methods of Parliamentary procedure. A round-table conference furnishes the only hope of a fruitful compromise.

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DAY BY DAY.

THERE IS NOTHING IN THE WORLD SO MUCH ADMIRABLE AS A MAN WHO KNOWS HOW TO BEAR UNHAPPINESS WITH COURAGE.—Seneca.

The Weather.
Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; rain.

At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 73; wind and rain.

The Mails.
Siberian Mail.—Arrived per s.s. Derflinger to-day.

Siberian Mail.—Closed per s.s. Prinz Eitel Friedrich to-day at 4 p.m.

Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Eastern to-morrow at 10 a.m.

Australian Mail.—Closes per s.s. Taiyuan to-morrow at 11 a.m.

Count the Columns.
Yesterday the Telegraph published 34 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 33 published.

German Visitor.
Count Bulaco, of Germany, is at present staying at the Hongkong Hotel.

Arrived from Tsingtau.
Mrs. Donnelly, the mother of Mr. D. E. Donnelly, has arrived from Tsingtau.

Entered by Trap Door.
The police report that a shop-keeper of 151, Des Vaux Road Central has reported that between the hours of four and six this morning, some person entered his house by a trap door in the roof and stole a gold watch and chain valued \$60, clothing valued \$162, and \$80 in money.

The "Friend."
At the Police Court, this morning, before Mr. C. D. Melbourne, a Chinese was charged with taking in unlawful possession of a camera, valued at \$100 suspected to have been stolen or otherwise unlawfully obtained. The defendant, who said the instrument had been entrusted to him by a friend to sell, was remanded for a week to enable him to find the friend.

Grand Hotel Band Night.
In spite of the wet weather and the threatened typhoon, the band concert at the Grand Hotel last night was exceedingly well attended. An excellent dinner was served, and partaken of by a large number of people, and the augmented band gave a really fine programme, which was much appreciated on all hands. We understand that another similar entertainment will shortly take place at the Grand.

LANGKAT OUTPUT.

Daily Averages for June and July.

The Langkat output for June was 8,663 tons and the average daily output was 288.76 tons.

Messrs. Wright and Hornby advise us that the output for July is:—

1st July... 263 tons

2nd " " 264 "

3rd " " 249 "

4th " " 220 "

5th " " 219 "

6th " " 228 "

7th " " 258 "

8th " " 244 "

Total to date 1,945

Daily average 243.12 tons.

The "Sterometron."

Professor J. Hammond Smith, of the University of Pittsburgh, has perfected an invention which he calls a sterometron, and by which human features may be reproduced in clay with photographic accuracy. One with some knowledge of photography and fairly agile fingers may make a bust or statue of any member of his family. Two high-power cameras are used. Behind the lens of the right-hand camera is a coarse screen. The picture taken with the left-hand camera is called a record photograph. A lump of clay is then placed on a pedestal where the subject had been previously, and lines thrown on it by the camera indicate how to manipulate the clay.

FAMILIES AND FARES.

A Kowloon Grumble Examined.

Our Contributor Takes the Unpopular View.

(SPECIAL ARTICLE.)

What is a family? That may seem a curious question to ask, but apparently it gives difficulty in Kowloon. At any rate, the Star Ferry Company describes it as follows:—husband, wife and unmarried children, governess, nurse or ayah, living in the same house. That is fairly comprehensive, yet people grumble. They are grumbling quite a lot in Kowloon just at present and threatening to do something to show the Ferry Company just what they will tolerate and what they will not. I know I shall be on the unpopular side, but I am bound to say that I do not see what they have to kick about in the increase in fares. Fairplay is a jewel, and I shall risk fetching a hornet's nest about my ears by examining the figures and trying to show that, in my view, the mere fact of an increase does not justify a grumble so long as that increase still leaves the fares reasonable.

Net Too Exorbitant.

I met a man on the ferry only this morning who described a fare of seventeen dollars a month as shameful. It does look a fairly big sum to deal out every month, but let us see how many persons a ticket of that value carries? It allows ten to twelve persons as many rides on the ferry as they care to take in the course of a month. That works out at roughly a dollar and a half per head, which does not seem quite so exorbitant a sum after all.

"I could travel ten times the distance on a railway at Home for thirty-four shillings a month," said the gentleman referred to, with some heat. No doubt he could, but if he tried to take another eleven persons with him it would come to just eleven times as much. Some people have a queer notion of logic.

The Real Reason.

No, I am not a shareholder in the Company. I am merely a plain and ordinary middle class person who purchases a family ticket each month and who sees very little excuse for any outcry over the increase in fares. Between you and me, the real reason is that some people in Kowloon have done very well for a long time with a fare at nine dollars. And rumour has it that they were not, some of them, over-scrupulous as to the composition of the "family." Now they are going to take things in their own hands and let the Ferry people see things. They are to hire launches for themselves, and drive a tunnel under the harbour after a bit, and generally do wonderful things. Well, it will take a lot of seventeen-dollars to drive a tunnel, even if they were allowed, and perhaps when it comes to finding the money they will think better of it. Some people waste a lot of breath which would be better saved to cool their soup. They have very little to grumble about, so far as I can see, except that they have been leniently treated hitherto. Anyway, if they are not satisfied they need not stay on the other side. They are not forced to pay the new fares.

And now they are sure to have at me quite violently; but they cannot get behind facts.

TYPHOON WARNINGS.

The telegram quoted below was received by the American Consulate General, Hongkong, from the Manila Observatory at 9.30 a.m. to-day:—
Cyclone or Typhoon—Pacific Ocean, about halfway between the Mariana Islands and Luzon, moving W.

THE TYPHOON.

GOES NORTH OF CANTON.

A Blow last Night but no Damage.

The typhoon that threatened to strike the Colony yesterday fortunately changed its course; therefore no damage of much account was done. At fifteen minutes yesterday the Harbour Office was in possession of information that the typhoon was at Swatow travelling west, and nothing in the way of a heavy blow was expected during the latter part of the day. It was expected that last night would be stormy and that there would be much rain, and this proved the case.

Just after dinner the weather became very bad and a boisterous wind was blowing. At midnight there appeared a danger whether the ferries would continue, but, as matters turned out, the service was uninterrupted. Those crossing about that time, however, experienced a rough crossing and many were anxious until they reached the other side.

There are no reports of damage to property obtainable from the police, with the exception of a small landslide which is reported to have taken place on Macdonnell Road near Alder path.

Haitan's Experience.

This morning at 8 o'clock the Douglas Company's steamer Haitan (Capt. Evans) came in port from Swatow, having experienced rough weather on the run down. She was held up at Swatow for 24 hours owing to the threatening weather, but as the barometer began to rise somewhat the departure was made at 2 o'clock yesterday afternoon. The lowest point touched by the barometer on the run was 29.10, but the glass gradually rose until Hongkong was reached, when it read 29.42. Heavy rain squalls, gusty winds, and a big swell were experienced, but the vessel braved the conditions. Capt. Evans is of opinion that the typhoon passed to the north of his boat.

Quite a number of boats have been held up in harbour owing to the threatening weather and to the consequent stoppage in the loading of cargo. The China Navigation steamer Shachsing was to have left for Shanghai on Tuesday afternoon. She left for the trip, but was compelled to put into Kowloon Bay for shelter, where she has since remained. The same Company's steamer Anhui is due to leave this afternoon for the North, but there is a probability of her also being delayed. The Chenan from Shanghai, due at daylight to-day, is also delayed.

Departures Postponed.

Three boats, for whose Companies Messrs. Jardine, Matheson and Company are agents, have had to postpone their departure. These are the Indraghiri and the Moumouthshire for Manila, and the Radnorshire for Manila, and the time of their leaving port will depend on the weather conditions.

As to the Canton river steamers the Fatsan arrived all well this morning at the usual time, but up to 11 o'clock none of the Chinese boats had put in an appearance.

Passed North of Canton.

At 7.25 this morning the black north cone was hoisted, while in the course of the forenoon the signals were lowered. The Observatory report issued at 10.50 a.m. says the typhoon passed to the north of Canton this morning on a westerly course.

The Amount of the National Debt. A return was issued last month as a White Paper [Cd. 7,426] relating to the amount of the National Debt at the close of each financial year since 1835-36. It shows that the gross liabilities of the State, including Treasury bills temporarily paid off, amounted on March 31 last to \$707,854,110, a decrease of \$2,834,311 as compared with March 31, 1913. The reduction in the Funded Debt amounted to \$2,735,985; the total being \$588,717,872. On January 5, 1880, the gross liabilities of the State amounted to \$846,057,745, the highest total recorded during the period. The smallest was \$235,393,734 on March 31, 1890.

WEST RIVER FLOODS.

Total now Reaches to \$78,000.

The Tung Wa Hospital begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the Flood Relief fund.

Already acknowledged.

ed... \$71,519.15

Chinese Society, Victoria, B.C.... 2,400.00

Hongkong Pawnbrokers Guild... 1,000.00

Aberdeen & Apichau Kaifong... 302.65

Sir Chen Tung Liang Cheng... 200.00

The Staff & Students of Yeung Chi Girls' College... 127.20

Mr. Ip San Chi... 100.00

Messrs. Tang Fat... 100.00

" Tuk Tai... 100.00

" Wing Cheong Shing... 100.00

" Tai Yau... 100.00

" Tai Yau Foong... 100.00

" Wing Nin Foong... 100.00

" Yuet Shing... 100.00

" Tak Tsang... 75.00

Mr. Siu Siu Wan... 50.00

Messrs. Kwong Yee Yung... 50.00

Mr. Chan Chan Pong... 50.00

Messrs. Ching Tai... 50.00

" Sui Lun... 50.00

" Nam Hing Lung... 50.00

" Cheong Kee... 50.00

" Chun Kee Yung... 50.00

" See Woo... 50.00

" Kwong Woo... 50.00

The Edward Dispensary... 50.00

Young Ma Shi... 50.00

Messrs. Hing Lung... 40.00

" Shing... 30.00

" Kwan Mow... 30.00

" Wa Koon Tai... 30.00

Mr. Yung Siu Po... 30.00

Wong Chak... 30.00

Wing San Company... 30.00

Mr. Wong Po Chen... 30.00

Messrs. Wong Tsz Kow... 30.00

Yan Ming Shi... 30.00

Mr. Chan Kit Shan... 30.00

Lau Shi... 30.00

Messrs. Tak Cheong Woo... 30.00

Leung Chu Sin Tong... 30.00

Messrs. Tai Cheong Shing... 30.00

Messrs. Sam Shing Cheong... 30.00

Messrs. Tak Lee... 30.00

Messrs. Tai Lung... 30.00

Messrs. Kwan Kee... 30.00

Messrs. Chung Kee... 30.00

Messrs. Kwong Kat Tsung... 30.00

Messrs. Shang Yuen Lung... 30.00

" Hip Hing Lung... 30.00

" Tak Cheong Lung... 30.00

" Kwong King... 30.00

" Lee Yuen... 30.00

" Tai Yick... 30.00

" Shing Cheong... 30.00

" Tai Hing... 30.00

" Kwan Yick... 30.00

Wing Lung Company... 30.00

Messrs. Shing Fat... 30.00

" Mee Yuen Lung... 30.00

" Kwong Lee... 30.00

Mr. Chung Wing Yu... 30.00

Messrs. Shun Wing... 30.00

" Sui Kee... 30.00

" Man Tai... 30.00

" Nam Shing... 30.00

" Foong Yuen... 30.00

Commodore & Mrs. Anstruther... 25.00

Messrs. Wing Sing Cheong... 25.00

" Sing Hing... 25.00

Mr. Chan Pan Shang... 25.00

Comptroller, Naval Yard... 25.00

Mr. Leung Wing Tsang... 25.00

Dr. Wan Man Kai... 25.00

Mr. Wong Ping Yiu... 25.00

" Tai Ming Tak... 25.00

S.S. "Wing On"... 25.00

Messrs. Kai Cheong... 25.00

" Man Cheong Lung... 25.00

" Wing Cheong Shing... 25.00

" Tai Cheong Lung... 25.00

" Yee Shing Cheong... 25.00

" Wing On Tai... 25.00

" Wing Ning Tong... 25.00

" Yick Tai... 25.00

" Tung Woo On

CHARGE OF
MANSLAUGHTERNO BLOODSTAINS ON THE
CHOPPER.

Where is the Deceased's Wife?

The case was continued this morning at the Police Court, in which Young Lam, an office coolie, stands charged with the manslaughter of another Chinese. The defendant, who was engaged by the Cotton Mills, was defended by Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton.

Dr. Koch, assistant superintendent at the Government Hospital, said the deceased was admitted to hospital on May 24, suffering from a wound on the outside of the left hip, below the crest of the hip bone, penetrating, in a slanting direction, for about four inches. He did not think the wound could have been made by the chopper produced in Court. The man developed blood poisoning the next day and despite a cleansing of the wound under an anæsthetic he grew worse until he died on June 30.

In reply to his Worship, witness suggested that a dagger or a pointed narrow blade would make the fatal wound.

All Jux produced the dying deposition of the deceased taken on June 29.

A Dirty Wound.
Sergeant Pitt said that at 9.15 p.m., on May 24, he was in charge of No. 2 Police Station when the deceased came in. He was then suffering from the wound. Witness examined him and found the wound covered with a lot of Chinese medicine. Witness cleaned and dressed the wound and bandaged it up and sent him to the Government Civil Hospital.

Mr. Brutton:—Do you know what medicine it was?—Not European medicine; herbs and stuff.

The wound was very dirty?—

Very dirty.
Inspector McHardy said that at 8.45 p.m. the deceased came to the station and complained of having been assaulted by a man at the Cotton Mills, whom he could point out. Witness sent him to the mill with a Chinese detective. He saw the deceased a second time when his wound had been dressed. The defendant, who was present, was charged with cutting and wounding.

By Mr. Brutton:—Chinese plasters had been placed in the wound when the defendant first came to the station. There were no bloodstains on the chopper when it was brought in.

A Chinese detective gave evidence of the arrest of the defendant. The chopper was found on a bed in the presence of the defendant.

Mr. Brutton proceeded to cross-examine the witness when his Worship asked as to the trend of his questions.

Mr. Brutton pointed out that his client admitted hitting the deceased with a chopper, but did not wound him. The chopper produced was defendant's chopper and medical evidence was that that was not the weapon which caused the wound. So apparently the man must have gone off and wounded himself.

Wife Disappeared.
Inspector McHardy said that the deceased's wife had since disappeared.

PANAMA PACIFIC
HANDBOOK

A handsome Free Booklet.

We have received from the Hongkong agents for the Remington Typewriter Company, Messrs. Simeon and Co., a very handsomely got-up handbook of the Panama Pacific International Exposition, which the Company is distributing freely throughout the world. The letterpress comprises much useful and practical information for the benefit of intending visitors to the exposition, while the illustrations are a marvel of artistic colour-printing. These latter include views of the Golden Gate, Alcatraz Island, Mirror Lake (Yosemite Valley) and Mount Shasta, as well as some useful maps.

The work of distributing this beautiful booklet has been entrusted to the Remington Company, as their agencies are to be found in every quarter of the world.

SPECIAL CABLES.

(Special Radio Service to the "Telegraph"—Renter.)

CHINA AND FOREIGN TRADE.

GOVERNMENT TO OPEN INTERIOR CITIES.

Peking, Received July 8. The Chinese Government is at present carrying out the preliminaries for opening the following interior cities to foreign trade:—Kalgan, Kweichow, Hainan, Dolonnor, Lungkow, Taonanfu and Chifeng.

The procedure to be adopted will be similar to that at Tainanfu and Kirin, which are not treaty ports but are places in which foreign merchants have been given facilities to carry on business.

WELCOME RAIN.

DROUGHT RELIEVED IN CHENGDU.

Chengdu, Received July 8. Heavy rains have fallen in different parts of the province, relieving the drought and cheapening foodstuffs.

IRRIGATION IN THE
PUNJAB.Opening of the Upper Swat
Canal.

Last month, almost exactly a year after the opening of the Lower Bari Doab Canal, a smaller but even more daring tribute to the genius of Sir John Benton was inaugurated by the opening of the Upper Swat Canal. This canal is not remarkable for its size or volume; its total length of 150 miles and its carrying capacity of 2,200 cusecs are exceeded by many of the Indian canals, but there is none which has been constructed in the face of so many obstacles, or which presents a greater triumph of man against the forces of nature. The country it traverses is of a wild and rocky character, intersected by ravines and hills, and in its comparatively short length there were 167 ravines to be crossed of depths ranging from 20ft. to over 100ft.

The main feature of the canal, however, is the tunnel through which it passes beneath the Malakand hills. The original alignment provided for a tunnel 5,000ft. in length, and had it been followed the canal would on its way to the tunnel have had to pass through a tract of independent territory studded with old Mahomedan graveyards. The political difficulties against this course were so great that instead of the take-off being, as originally intended, made from the Swat River half a mile down stream of the Chakdara fort, the present site at Admandara (the Gate of Peace) was adopted for the headworks. This position is some three miles lower down the river, at a level 60ft. below the first projected site. The result is that the length of the tunnel necessary to convey the water to the country, to be irrigated has been increased to 11,235ft. The tunnel is the second longest in India, the longest being the Khojak tunnel on the North-Western Railway in Baluchistan. The only irrigation tunnel that can be compared with it is the Pariyar tunnel in Madras, which has a length of only 5,704ft. The cross section of the Swat tunnel is 215 sq. ft., obtained by a width of 18ft. and a maximum height of 13 1/2 ft. It is capable of a discharge of 2,420 cubic feet per second, which is somewhat in excess of what the canal is required to carry. It has a bed slope of 1 in 215ft. Besides this main tunnel there are no fewer than seven subsidiary tunnels with an aggregate length of one mile.

Four Years' Hard Work.
Work was begun on the tunnel in March, 1910, and was started with a Temple-Ingersoll electric air rock drill. Ten of these drills were installed at each end of the tunnel, but after a protracted trial they were abandoned in favour of a compressed air plant. At first six European miners were employed. Most of them came from the Kolar gold fields, and one only was imported from England—or, to be more exact, from Wales. He, with the aid of the other Europeans, was soon able to train a sufficient number of native drillers and blasters to undertake the whole work, and for some time past the whole of the labour, skilled and unskilled, inside the tunnel has been Indian. The drillers were chiefly Punjabis, and to a less extent Pathans.

The rock pierced was a very tough, hard muscovite granite, difficult to drill, and quickly blunting the best drill steel. For a short portion of its length near the South Portal quartz-mica-schist was encountered, but though slightly softer than the granite, was not much softer to drill. Three shafts were lowered in order to ventilate the boring, pump up water accumulation, discharge rock debris and open up more faces to work at. For a great part of the time occupied in carrying on the work 400 drills had to be sharpened every day. In each heading 16 holes were drilled, besides 14 in the sides and bottom benching. Each hole was from 5ft. to 7ft. deep, and it took from 10 to 16 hours to complete the round of 30 holes. The blasting and removal of debris required from five to eight hours, so that the whole round of operation took from 15 to 24 hours. At each blast an advance of 4ft. to 6ft. was made, according to the hardness of the rock. The explosives used were blasting gelatine and monobel made by the Nobel's Explosives Company, Glasgow. The cost was 1s. per cubic foot of rock removed.

Course of the Canal.

The headworks of the canal consist of a weir 700ft. long, secured by a strong dam on its right flank, and provided with a fish ladder and three sluice openings, each 40ft. wide. On the left flank of the weir and adjoining the Admandara rock is the canal regulator of nine openings, each 20ft. in width. The gates, grooves, and gearing were supplied by Messrs. Ransome and Napier, of Ipswich, and are designed to give full control of the river both at low water and in flood time, so that a regular and proportionate supply will at all times be obtainable in the canal. The canal runs for four miles along the base of the hills until it turns into the tunnel at the "North Portal." After issuing from the "South Portal" it will flow down the Dargai Nala for three-quarters of a mile. Near Dargai Fort there are two branches—the Abzai, which skirts the hills away to the south-west for a distance of 19 miles, and the Machai, which is aligned along the southern slopes and spurs of the hills in a south-easterly direction for a distance of 50 miles until a commanding position is attained on the Swabi plateau. Here the canal trifurcates; the Pothohar branch continues south-east for 15 miles towards the Indus, while the Indus and Maina branches run each side of the Swabi spur.

After its journey of three-quarters of a mile down the Dargai Nala the canal is caught by a stop-dam and passed through a regulator into a pitched channel. This channel is four miles long, and in that distance falls 280ft. Ungoverned, the water would

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

WE HAVE RECEIVED

NEW SHIPMENTS

OF

FRESH SIBERIAN SALMON,

SMOKED

KIPPERS, FILLETS & HADDOCKS.

THE ABSENT WITNESS.

Solicitor who Cannot Control the
Weather.

At the Summary Court, this morning, before Mr. Justice Hazeldan, Lam Pui, Ho Wing, Ho In, Ho Kam, Au Kin and Ju King-wan sued the Kwong Hing firm, asking for the return of certain household furniture and wearing apparel taken and carried away by the defendants, valued at \$192.43. The plaintiffs also claimed damages for the detention thereof, not exceeding \$807.57, the limit of the jurisdiction. In the alternative the plaintiffs claimed \$1,000 damages for conversion.

Mr. W. B. Hind, of Mr. G. K. Hall Brutton's office, appeared for the plaintiffs, and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. Holmes, defended.

Mr. Hind asked for an adjournment on the ground that his principal witness had not arrived from Canton owing to the typhoon. Mr. Potter strongly objected. The case was fixed as far back as June 26, which gave the other side ample time to get him down before.

His Lordship:—Why did you not get him down before?

Mr. Hind:—We had him down and took his evidence but we cannot keep him down here for ever and a day. I have no more control over the weather than my friend or the Observatory has.

His Lordship granted the application, the costs of the adjournment to go to the defendants.

attain an excessive velocity, and to reduce the speed to 9ft. per second no fewer than 197 rapids have been inserted in its length. Each has a drop of 1ft., and consists of masonry cross walls, with a 1 in 10 glacis of grouted pitching between them.

LATEST SHIPPING
NEWS.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA left Yokohama at 4 p.m. July 9, and is due to arrive at Kobe at 4 p.m. on July 10.
The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Molt at 5 p.m. on July 7, and was due to arrive at Kobe at noon on July 9.
The s.s. INDRADÉO passed the Suez Canal on the 7th inst. for Hongkong direct.

ASSOCIACAO PORTUGUEZA
DE SOCCORROS MUTUOS.
CIRCULAR.

A pedido de um grupo de Socio, a Assembleia Geral desta Associação convocada para a proxima Quinta feira, 9 de Julho de 1914, as 6 horas da tarde no Salao Luiz de Camoes, do Club Lusitano, fica addida para a Quinta feira, 23 do corrente. no mesmo local e a mesma hora.

Todas as alteracoes e propostas que qualquer membro da nossa Comunidade julgar de conveniencia para o melhoramento dos Estatutos, poderao ser enviadas ao signatario desta, ate o dia 20 do corrente, na certeza de lhes sera dada a maxima consideracao.

F. P. de V. SOARES,
Secretario.
Hongkong, 6 de julho de 1914.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM
PACKET COMPANY.

The Steamship

"RADNORSHIRE,"
From PACIFIC COAST and JAPAN.

The above Steamer having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby notified to send in their Bills of Lading for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside.

Cargo impeding discharge or remaining on board after 9 a.m. 9th inst. will be landed at Consignees' risk and expense and delivery must then be taken from the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co., Ltd.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
No claim will be recognised after the Goods have left the Steamer or Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered on 15th July will be subject to rent and landing charges.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo must be left in Godown and examination of same will be held on 14th July at 10 a.m.

All Claims must be presented on or before 20th July otherwise they will not be recognised.

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.
Agents.
Hongkong, July 8th, 1914.

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Every UNDERWEAR requisite is represented in our new Stock, of which we cordially invite your inspection.

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LARGE SELECTION OF
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DRY AND OLD TOM
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CANADIAN PACIFIC
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STEAMSHIP LINE.

From Hongkong	From Quebec
Empress of India	23rd July.
Empress of Asia	5th Aug.
Empress of Japan	19th Aug.

All Steamships leave Hongkong at noon.
The "EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," and "EMPERESS OF ASIA" are new quadruple screw 21 knot turbine steamers, of 16,850 tons gross, 30,625 displacement, the finest, fastest and most luxurious on the Pacific.

The direct route to Canada, United States and Europe, calling at Shanghai, Nagasaki (through the Inland Sea of Japan), Kobe, Yokohama and Victoria, B.C.

All Steamers of the Company's Pacific and Atlantic Fleets are equipped with Marconi Wireless apparatus.

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"EMPERESS OF RUSSIA," "EMPERESS OF ASIA," via Optional Atlantic Port, £71.10.

"EMPERESS OF INDIA," "EMPERESS OF JAPAN," via Optional Atlantic Port, £65.

"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

D. W. CRADDOCK, General Traffic Agent for China.

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Regular Service Between

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EASTWARD.

S.S. "Dilwara," 5,378 tons, Capt. Ramdage, R.N.R. will be despatched for KOBE & MOJI on 11th July.

S.S. "C. Apar," 4,600 tons, Capt. Drake, will be despatched for SHANGHAI, KOBE & MOJI, on 26th July.

WESTWARD.

S.S. "A. Apar," 4,450 tons, Capt. Walker, will be despatched for SINGAPORE, PENANG & CALCUTTA on 9th July.

S.S. "Takada," 6,900 tons, Capt. Robins, will be despatched as above on 11th July.

The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a duly qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.

Agents.

Hongkong, July 6, 1914.

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And from Manila, Hongkong and Japan to Victoria, Vancouver (B.C.) and Seattle; Wash. and Portland (Or.)

Cargo at Through rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Genoa, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean, Levantine, Black Sea and Baltic Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

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FOR	STEAMSHIP	TO SAIL
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	17th July
"	Holsatia	25th July
"	Scandia	14th Aug.
"	Sihonia	23rd Aug.
"	Liberia	11th Sept.
"	Allmark	18th Sept.
"	Arabia	9th Oct.
"	Wurtemberg	16th Oct.

Victoria, V'vor, S'le T. & P. (Or.)

Andalusia

Segovia

9th July

Havre, Emden, Hamburg & A'werp

Goldenfels

9th July

Havre, Emden & Hamburg

Emden

20th July

M'les, Havre, Bremen & Hamburg

Preussen

21st July

Hamburg and Antwerp

Hoerde

24th July

Havre, Emden & Hamburg

Silesia

29th July

Havre, Bremen & Hamburg

Markomannia

5th Aug.

Genoa, Dunkirk & H'burg

Frisia

7th Aug.

M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp

O. D. J. Ahlers

22nd Aug.

Havre, Emden, & H'burg

Senegambia

25th Aug.

Havre & Hamburg

Holsatia

3rd Sept.

For Further Particulars, apply to

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Kitano Maru

Capt. Cope

T. 16,000

WEDNES, 15th July, at 10 a.m.

Iyo Maru

Capt. T. 12,000

WEDNES, 29th July, at 10 a.m.

Shidzuoka Maru

Capt. Deguchi

T. 12,500

TUESDAY, 14th July, at 4 p.m.

Tamba Maru

Capt. T. 12,500

TUESDAY, 28th July, at 4 p.m.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via

Nikko Maru

Capt. T. 9,600

WED, 29th July, at noon.

Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane

Kumano Maru

Capt. T. 9,300

WEDNES, 26th Aug. at noon.

Calcutta via Singapore and Colombo

Kawachi Maru

Capt. T. 12,000

SATURDAY, 11th July.

Penang Maru

Capt. T. 6,000

MONDAY, 20th July.

Katori Maru

Capt. T. 20,000

JULY, at 11 a.m.

NAGASAKI, Kobe & Yokohama

Kumano Maru

Capt. T. 9,300

TUESDAY, 28th July, at 5 p.m.

SHANGHAI, Moji and Kobe

Ceylon Maru

Capt. T. 12,500

FRIDAY, 17th July.

Kamo Maru

Capt. T. 9,600

WEDNES, 29th July, at 11 a.m.

COBE & YOKOHAMA

Capt. Shimizu

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July, at 11 a.m.

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SWATOW, W'VEI, C'FOO

and T'HSIN

Shanghai & Tsingtau

Chenau

10th July at 4 p.m.

Shanghai & Tsingtau

Lanchow

14th July at 4 p.m.

Manila, Oebu & Iloilo

Taming

14th July at 4 p.m.

PAKHAI & HAIPHONG

Sungkiang

15th July at 5 a.m.

SHANGHAI

Luchow

16th July at 4 p.m.

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU

Yingchow

18th July at m'night

DIRECT SAILING TO WEST RIVER, Twice Weekly.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinshu," "Taming," and "Teau."

Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teau."

SHANGHAI & TSINGTAU LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenau," "Shaohsing," and the S.S. "Kanchow"

"Lanchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

The steamers leaving Hongkong on Sundays proceed from Shanghai to Tsingtau, leaving there on Tuesdays for Shanghai, Hongkong and Canton.

N.B.—Passengers must embark before midnight on Saturday for the Sunday morning sailings. A Company's launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every Saturday night.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the trans-shipment at Woosung.

Reduced Fares.—Hongkong to Shanghai:—Single \$45. Return \$75.

Do. Hongkong to Tsingtau:—Single \$78. Return \$125.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE.

Agents

Telephone No. 36

Hongkong 9th July, 1914.

RUSSIAN VOLUNTEER FLEET.

HONGKONG AGENCY.

Homeward Bound.

(Odessa via Ports of call.)

The S.S. Koursk 6,400 R.T., Commander Padalka, is expected to arrive here on or about the 22nd day of July, 1914.

For Freight, Passage and further particulars, apply to

Capt. LUKHMANOFF, Agent.

Hotel Mandou, 3rd Floor, Rooms 12 & 14.

Hongkong, July 4, 1914.

Telephone 1534

SHIPPING

HONGKONG PHILIPPINES.

PHILIPPINES

STEAMSHIP CO.

Steamship. T. Captain. For. Sailing date.

Zafiro 4000 F. S. McMurray

Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.

SATUR, 11th July, 4 p.m.

Rubi 4000 J. Miller

Manila, Mangarin, Cebu and Iloilo.

Electric light and fans in every cabin; competent stewardesses carried.

Passengers holding round trip tickets may return by any steamer of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., Toyo Kisen Kaisha, Norddeutscher Lloyd and Eastern and Australian Steamship Co., Ltd.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

SHEWAN TOMES & CO.

GENERAL MANAGERS

Hongkong, 25th June, 1914.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN

LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA AND JAPAN.

Expected on or about

Will leave on or about

Tjiharoe JAVA 2nd half July SHAI 2nd half July

Tjiharoe SHAI 2nd half July JAVA 2nd half July

Tjiharoe JAVA 2nd half July SHAI 1st half Aug.

Tjiharoe SHAI 2nd half July JAVA 1st half Aug.

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Tjiharoe JAVA 2nd half July SHAI 1st half Aug.

Tjiharoe

SHIPPING

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

(Projected Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
SHANGHAI via Swatow	Kwongsang	Fri., 10th July at 4 light
SHANGHAI & Tsingtau	Esang	Fri., 10th July at noon
S'PORE, S'bay & S'rang	Chunsang	Fri., 10th July at 2 p.m.
MANILA	Yuensang	Sat., 11th July at 2 p.m.
TIENSIN	Cheongshing	Tues., 14th July at 10 a.m.
S'PORE, Pang & C'utta	Kutsang	Wed., 15th July at noon
SHAI, Kobo & Moji	Laisang	Thurs., 16th July at noon
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 18th July at 2 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kutsang," "Namsang" and "Laisang," leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Fooksang," "Kumsang," "Lovat," "Yatsing" and "Suisang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days.

These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

A duly qualified surgeon is also carried.

Steamers have superior accommodation for First-class Passengers, and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Yangtze

Ports, Chefoo, Tientsin, Dally, Weihaiwei, Tsingtau.

Taking cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Kudat, Lahad

Datu, Simporan, Tawao, Usukan, Jessolton and Labuan.

For Freight or Passage,

Apply to JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

Telephone No. 215. General Managers.

THE ROYAL MAIL STEAM PACKET CO.

PROJECTED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG.

Subject to change without Notice

"Shire" Line Service—Homeward.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
LONDON & ANTWERP	Den of Ruthven	19th July.

Trans-Pacific "Shire" & "Glen" Joint Service.

For	Steamers	Date of Sailing
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE	TACOMA & PLAND	10th August.
VICTORIA, VVER, S'LE	TACOMA & PLAND	10th August.

Cargo accepted on through Bills of Lading to all ports in Europe and North and South America.

For Freight or Passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LD.

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BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

NEW SERVICE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN

Yokohama, Kobe, Hongkong and Rangoon.

Steamers are despatched Eastward at regular intervals taking Passengers and Cargo at current Rates.

For Freight and Passage, apply to

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VESSELS LOADING.

EUROPEAN PORTS.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
H'ro, R'dam, H'burg, A'werp & Co.	Goldenfels	H. A. L.	12, July
Marseilles via Saigon, S'pore, Colombo, Port Said	Chili	M. M.	14, July
Trieste, Venice via Straits, etc., Colombo, etc.	Koerber	S. W. Co.	15, July
Marseilles via Ports	Kitano M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Havre, R'dam, & H'burg	Emden	H. A. L.	18, July
Glasgow and Rotterdam	Honstrae	S. T. Co.	18, July
London via Usual Ports of Call	Assaye	P. & O.	18, July
M'les, Havre, Bremen & H'burg	Proussen	H. A. L.	19, July
London & Antwerp	D. of Ruthven	J. M. Co.	19, July
Genoa, Marseilles and Liverpool	Ajax	B. & S.	20, July
London & A'werp via S'pore etc	Nagoya	P. & O.	22, July
Hamburg	Koerde	H. A. L.	24, July
Havre, Bremen & Hamburg	Silos	H. A. L.	29, July
Havre & Hamburg & Co.	M'komannia	H. A. L.	5, Aug.
T'le, Fluma V'co, via S'pore etc	Slesia	S. W. Co.	5, Aug.
Genoa, Dunkirk & Hamburg	Frissia	H. A. L.	7, Aug.
M'les, R'dam, Hamburg & A'werp	O.D.J. Ahlers	H. A. L.	22, Aug.
Havre, Emden & H'burg	Senegambia	H. A. L.	25, Aug.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

San F'co via Manila & Japan & Persia	P. M. Co.	11, July	
San Francisco, via Shanghai and Japan & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	14, July
San F'co via S'hai & Co.	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	14, July
Via B.O.S'le via K'lung, S'hai & Co.	Shidzuoka M.	N. Y. K.	14, July
Boston & New York	M. Castle	D. & Co.	16, July
San Francisco & San Pedro	Bossie Dollar	R. D. Co.	18, July
Victoria, B.O., & T'ma via S'hai & Co.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	22, July
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Shinyo M.	T. K. K.	23, July
San F'co via K'lung, S'hai & Japan & Co.	Korea	P. M. Co.	23, July
Boston & New York	Indrakula	J. M. Co.	27, July
Victoria, V'ver, S'le & P. (Or.)	Andalusia	H. A. L.	2, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	4, Aug.
Boston and New York via Ports and Suez Canal	Royal Prince	A. K. & Co.	5, Aug.
Victoria, Vancouver, Seattle, Tacoma & Portland	Den of Airie	J. M. Co.	10, Aug.
S'attle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Tenyo M.	T. K. K.	25, Aug.
San Francisco, via Shanghai, M'la, Japan and Honolulu	Nippon M.	T. K. K.	8, Sept.
Vancouver via S'hai, Japan etc.	Monteagle	J. P. R.	9, Sept.
Victoria, V'ver, S'le & P. (Or.)	Belgravia	H. A. L.	17, Sept.
V'toria, V'ver, S'le & P'land (Or.)	Brasilia	H. A. L.	12, Oct.

AUSTRALIA.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	10, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Taiyuan	B. & S.	10, July
Australian Ports via Manila	P. Sigismund	M. Co.	11, July
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	29, July

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	For Freight Apply To	To be Despatched.
Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Fukoku M.	D. & Co.	10, July
Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Y'hama	Nile	P. & O.	10, July
S'pore, Pang, & C'utta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Esang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haftan	T. L. Co.	10, July
S'pore, Sourabaya & Samarang	Chunsang	J. M. Co.	10, July
Manila	Yuensang	J. M. Co.	11, July
S'pore, Pang, R'gon & C'utta	Kuwachi M.	N. Y. K.	11, July
Manila, Mangarin, Cebu & Iloilo	Rubi	S. T. Co.	11, July
Shanghai & Tsingtau	Chenan	B. & S.	11, July
Kobe and Moji	Dilwara	D. S. Co.	21, July
S'pore, W'wei, C'f'oo & T'sin	Huichow	B. & S.	11, July
Jessolton, Kudat and Sandakan	Borneo	M. Co.	12, July
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Dojin M.	O. S. K.	12, July
Shanghai, Kobe & Y'hama	Amazon	M. M.	13, July
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Hayang	D. L. Co.	14, July
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Taming	B. & S.	14, July
Tientsin	C'ching	J. M. Co.	14, July
Kobe and Yokohama	Katori M.	N. Y. K.	15, July
Singapore, Penang and Calcutta	Kutsang	J. M. Co.	15, July
Shanghai	Devanha	P. & O.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Moji	Laisang	J. M. Co.	16, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Senegambia	H. A. L.	17, July
Shanghai, Moji and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	17, July
Manila	Loongsang	J. M. Co.	18, July
Shanghai and Tsingtau	Yingchow	B. & S.	18, July
Kobe	P. Waldemar	M. & Co.	21, July
Moji and Kobe	Colombo M.	N. Y. K.	22, July
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Scandia	H. A. L.	22, July
S'hai, Moji, Kobe & Yokkaichi	Kuwachi M.	N. Y. K.	29, July
Shanghai	Bohemla	S. W. Co.	1, Aug.
Shanghai, Y'hama, Kobe & Moji	China	S. W. Co.	1, Aug.
Bombay via Singapore, etc.	Indo M.	O. S. K.	3, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Alesia	H. A. L.	14, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Sithonia	H. A. L.	23, Aug.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Liberia	H. A. L.	11, Sept.
Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama	Altmark	H. A. L.	18, Sept.
B. tavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Japan	Tjiboras	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjilatjap	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Japan	Tjikini	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjitaroom	J.O.J. L.	Q. desp.

S.O.A.E.O.

FAR EAST OXYGEN & ACETYLENE CO., LTD.

AUTOCENOUS WELDING.

Repair of boilers and hulls, welding of cracks. Renewing of bedplates by addition of metal. Welding of broken pieces of any kind of metal.

For further particulars apply to:

Telephones: Office 171, Workshop 1033.

A. B. THE SWEDISH TRADING CO. (IN CHINA, LTD.) Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF STEAMERS.

VESSELS ADVERTISED TO DEPART TO MORROW.

For	Vessel.
Philippines	Antiochus
Swatow	Haftan
Shanghai	Esang
Australia	Eastera
Saigon	Taiyuan
Formosa	Quarta
Sourabaya	Daji Maru
Tientsin	Chunsang
	Huichow

CANADIAN MAIL.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF JAPAN left Yokohama on July 4, between 2 and 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. MONTEAGLE left Shanghai on July 4, at 5 p.m. and was due to arrive at Moji on July 7, at 4 p.m.

The C. P. R. s.s. EMPRESS OF INDIA was 1065 miles from Yokohama at 1 a.m. July 6, due to arrive at Yokohama at daylight, July 9, and to leave Yokohama at 4 p.m., July 9.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. s.s. PERSIA will be despatched from this port at 12 o'clock noon on Saturday, July 11, for San Francisco, via Manila, Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama and Honolulu.

The P. M. s.s. SIBERIA will leave Hongkong on Sunday Aug. 2nd at 1 p.m. instead of Tuesday August 4.

The P. M. s.s. KOREA carrying the United States mail, left Yokohama for Hongkong via Japan Ports, on July 8, and is expected to arrive at Hongkong on July 14.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. KUTSANG left Moji on the 8th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 13th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. SUISENG left Geraldton on the 25th ult. and is due at H'kong on the 15th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. LAISANG left Singapore on the 4th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 11th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FOOKSANG left Calcutta on the 30th ult. and is due at H'kong on the 16th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. HUISANG left Sandakan on the 4th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 10th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHEONGSHING left Weihaiwei on the 4th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 10th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. FAUSANG left Saigon on the 6th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 10th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. MAUSANG left Jojo on the 7th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 13th inst.

The I. C. S. N. s.s. CHEOYANG left Shanghai on the 8th inst. and is due at Hongkong on the 13th inst.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF AIRLIE left London on the 20th ult. and is due at Hongkong on the 8th August.

The S. L. s.s. DEN OF RUTHVEN from the Pacific Coast is due here on the 15th July.

The I. L. s.s. INVEROLYDE from New York passed the Canal on the 23rd June, and is due at Hongkong on the 19th July.

The s.s. FRINZ WALDEMAR left Sydney on the 2nd inst. at 5 p.m. and may be expected here on or about the 25th July.

TIDE TABLE.

6th July, to 12th July, 1914.

Time	High Water	Low Water
Mon. 6	7.11	0.44
Tues. 7	7.19	0.50
Wed. 8	7.26	0.56
Thurs. 9	7.33	0.62
Fri. 10	7.40	0.68
Sat. 11	7.47	0.74
Sun. 12	7.54	0.80

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong to Australia.
Taiyuan	5th July.	10th July.
Changsha	8th Aug.	14th Aug.

THE AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES & AUSTRALIAN PORTS SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong to Australia.
Taiyuan	5th July.	10th July.
Changsha	8th Aug.	14th Aug.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc, and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Rates for Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

For Freight or Passage apply to

Telephone No. 93.

Butterfield & Swire.

SUMMER EXCURSIONS TO JAPAN

BY THE STEAMERS OF CANADIAN PACIFIC S.S. LINE. PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO. TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

GOING AND RETURNING WITHIN PERIOD 1st JUNE—31st OCT.

RATES FROM HONGKONG:

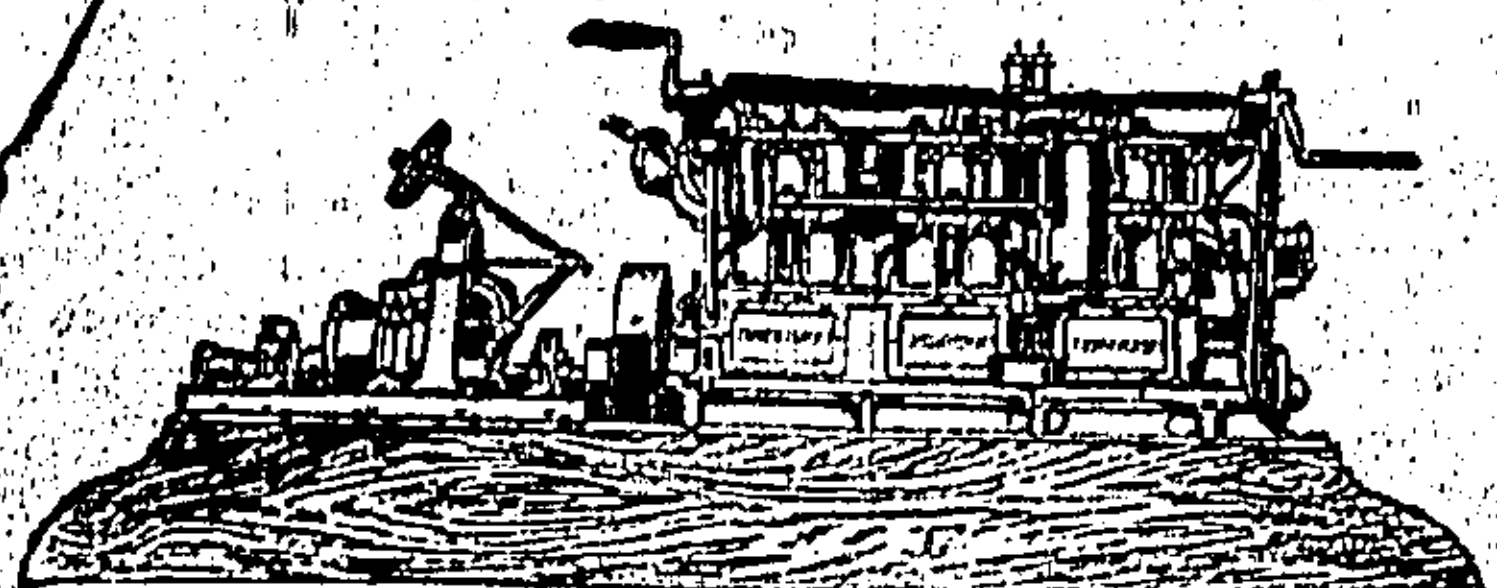
NAGASAKI \$120.00. KOBE \$135.00. YOKOHAMA \$150.00.

Tickets are interchangeable for return by any steamer of above named Companies and include Ball between Japan Ports of call if desired. Passengers may go and return via MANILA without additional charge by steamers calling at that Port, so indicated in schedule of sailings shown below. The Steamers operated by the Companies named are the largest, fastest and most luxurious on the Coast.

JOINT SCHEDULE OF SAILINGS TO AND FROM JAPAN PORTS.

From JAPAN.	To JAPAN.
YAMAHA LEAVE.	KOBE LEAVE.
NAGASAKI LEAVE.	HONGKONG LEAVE.
YAMAHA ARRIVE.	KOBE ARRIVE.
NAGASAKI ARRIVE.	HONGKONG ARRIVE.

Returning via Manila. Steamer proceeding via Manila do not call at Hongkong.



THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH SECOND EXTRA

HONGKONG, THURSDAY, JULY 9, 1914.

CHINESE IN SARAWAK.

The "Pilgrim Fathers of Borneo."

American history dealing with the Pilgrim Fathers once inspired a Chinese Christian convert to emulation. He thought it would be a splendid thing to take poor Christians from China to form a new commonwealth in Borneo, where liberty to worship God in the manner they desired would be granted them as it was the Pilgrims who came to the New World. Economically these poor Christians were in a hopeless state. A man could earn ten cents a day and his wife one. "A debt of ten dollars ran through two or three generations," says James M. Hoover in *The Christian Advocate* (New York), "and the whole family was in practical slavery to the man to whom the money was owing." The Boxer troubles were just over, and the Church was despised and harassed, when Mr. Uong conceived his plan of colonizing Borneo, where conditions were much the same as those of the American virgin country. Mr. Uong went to Borneo and met Sir Charles Brooke, the rajah of Sarawak, owner and ruler of 58,000 square miles of territory. This man was anxious for workers for his rice-fields and he promised Mr. Uong to give his colony all the land they could cultivate and a loan of \$20,000. The men went first with their organizer; the women and children were to follow later. But it was fully six years before all the women joined their husbands. We read:

"The proprietor was a scholar, and knew little about farming, and many of the colonists were not farmers. They saw the glorious end, but they underestimated the hardships necessary to attain it. In the prospectus drawn up at the time it was said that the colony would be feeding itself on its own crops in nine months, but as it worked out it was more than three years before every family could support itself.

"The banks of the Rejang River were selected as the place of settlement. The country was very sparsely inhabited by Dyaks and Malays, and there was a little land cleared of the awful jungle, so that they would be little disturbed, and one foothold, at least, could be gained without delay.

"The proprietor got his people together and took them to Hongkong, where a ship had been chartered to take them directly to the Rejang. How fearful and timid they were! People full of ages of superstition, from a country crowded, treeless, and cultivated to the last foot, going to a country covered with a jungle like a great blanket laid down over it, and filled with head-hunters and everything that lives in silence and gloom.

"Just then Bishop Warne appeared on the scene, and clouds lifted wonderfully. On the way over services were held which helped much, and a few who had idols with them threw them into the depths of the China Sea.

"This was the first of three parties. They had temporary houses built for them. Bishop Warne stayed about a week and greatly encouraged them. The rajah was pleased by his visit, and often yet inquires after him.

"The other two parties were not so fortunate. They had neither Bishop to go with them nor houses built for them. Most of them had little but a teapot, a hoe, and a mat. The teapot was a comfort, the hoe a necessity, and the mat a luxury—on fine nights they slept on it, and on rainy nights they sat up and held it over themselves.

This move brought the church people out of the bounds of the Fuchow Conference into the Malaysia Conference. Bishop Warne gave them a start, and there were a number of local

preachers among them who were earnest, intelligent men."

The places where the colony settled were cleared, but the jungle stood up like a wall on all sides. There were active enemies: "Rats and birds ate their rice, pigs ate their potatoes, deer ate their pepper vines, and floods came. They were sick and discouraged and terribly homesick, so that at the end of three years they had not had a decent crop.

"During these three years the proprietor fed the colony, and all sorts of trouble arose. A clerk absconded with several thousand dollars, and things went from bad to worse. Money began to run short. Then the proprietor tried to raise funds by sending agents out among the people to levy on produce, or anything they had that could be turned into money, with the result that everybody got so discouraged and desperate that they sat down and would not work. Of course there were many who would not work as long as they were being fed. Did ever any colony succeed under a proprietor? To help collect his revenue the proprietor called on the Government, so the whole situation got before the rajah, who visited the colony at this time and saw the situation. There was only one way out and that was to give each man the fair chance either to support himself or starve, and there was only one way to do this, which was to remove the proprietor. This the rajah did. Then he came to the missionary and said: 'I wish you would tell the people for me that they are now on their own resources; each man must work out his own way. I will collect no taxes and help all I can, but I will not give one cent of money.' He also said: 'I want you to represent the people to the Government, and do what you can to help, for I am anxious to see the colony succeed.'

The superintendent of the Singapore district took a lesson from history. Instead of running the colony for the benefit of the church, he advised: "Let us give our time to encouraging and helping the people, and when they are prosperous they will support their own church." The narrative continues:

"For five years there was no telling who would win—the wild pigs or the Chinamen. From the time anything was planted till it was garnered in some one had to stay on the place at night to blow a horn, pound on a tin can, or shout the whole night through to keep the wild pigs off. They came in droves and destroyed in a few minutes many days' work. When Dr. West got back to Singapore he sent us a few guns that did deadly work in the ranks of the wild pigs, and as we could afford it we got more, until now the colonists sometimes long for the savoury taste of wild pork.

"A census taken at the end of five years showed that there were fewer than five hundred people left. They had died of diseases new and old, they drowned in the rivers, got lost in the jungles, disappeared mysteriously, and many surely died of homesickness. Oh! how they longed for China! They suffered everything any colony in America went through, except frostbite and massacre. Borneo saddles the equator, and the climate is nine months hot and three months hotter. The strong hand of Rajah Brooke kept the wild men off; only two colonists lost their heads, and they went one hundred miles into the jungle looking for oil-nuts.

"Clearing the jungle is a heart-breaking job. It is so thick and interwoven that when a single tree is cut off it will not fall. The only way to get it down is to notch all the trees in a goodsized piece—say fifty acres—in out off several big trees at one end, and throw them into the notched trees, thus taking the whole lot

CHARGE OF MANSLAUGHTER.

A Chinese witness gave evidence of witnessing a fight on May 24, but neither of the parties was in court. He could recognise the defendant as one of them. An old man was armed with a piece of a bed board, but at first the defendant had nothing. The old man struck the defendant with the bed board. The defendant ran into the kitchen and brought out a knife and the two fought again. The chopper produced was the "knife" used. During the fight the old man was cut on the thigh.

Sergt. Pitt, recalled, said that when the defendant was brought into the police station, he was suffering from a small scalp wound on the back of the head.

The defendant in the box gave his version of the affair. Ever since the Cotton Mills had been started—ten years ago—he had been employed there and in a machinery accident had lost his arm. Living in the coolie quarters he occupied a room which controlled the drinking water valve. The door of the room he kept locked.

Mr. Brutton then informed his Worship that the defendant found, on the date in question, that the lock had been tampered with that he was unable to open the door. The deceased was standing near and had apparently attempted to force the door, and failed. Defendant asked the deceased if he had been into the room and received a reply in the affirmative.

Defendant replied "All right, if I lose anything I shall know where to come."

Taking up the story from this point, the defendant said the deceased was angry as he said he had been called a thief, and, seizing a bed board, hit him on the head with it. He ran into the kitchen, and the deceased rushed at him. Picking up a chopper the defendant held it out against the deceased, who gave him a kick. He did not know that he had cut deceased, for he walked away. Defendant went downstairs and reported the matter to his master, Mr. Harrop. No persons were present so far as he saw, when the fight took place.

at one time. Then when it is down it is even a worse mess than when it was standing. If the weather is dry the mass may be burned in two or three months. If the burn is a failure on account of wind or rain, the only thing to do is to give up that patch and try another. If the burn is good, everything is consumed but the trunks and stumps and roots. Then the trunks must be worked up and burned, and the stumps and roots dug out and burned. Under the leaves and mold and ground is a perfect mass of wood, so that hardly once in a whole day may a hoe be sent home without striking wood; this must all be pulled out, piled up, and burned. Often a whole tree-trunk is found thus buried. When it is all dug up the ground is solid, and the rain and the sun must sweeten it before things will grow properly. Then how things do grow!

"The next trouble was boundary lines. At first each fellow dug where he pleased and many dug side by side in small strips for protection from wild pigs. Soon the inside fellows wanted to extend. To do so, they had to take an outside piece, so they overlapped and dovetailed, until nobody knew where one left off or the other began. About this time Bishop Oldham came along, and, being a surveyor, the tangle greatly vexed his right-angled eye. He went to the rajah and proposed that the Government survey the land, and then levy a small tax to cover expenses. This the rajah readily agreed to. He put a tax of twenty-five cents a year on each acre surveyed, and gave a grant for this land for 999 years.

Commercial.

British North Borneo Co.
At the current price of 15s the fully-paid £1 shares of the British North Borneo Company are 1s lower than at the commencement of last month, says the *Financial Times*, while there has been a drop of 2s since the end of 1913. As the accounts for 1913 are due to be published very soon, a certain amount of uneasiness regarding the results likely to be shown therein has been occasioned among some of the shareholders by the present weakness of the market for the Company's capital issue, and several communications have reached us on this subject. We have, therefore, been at some pains to endeavour to ascertain the cause of this downward movement. So far as we can ascertain, the explanation is to be found in the realisation of at least one large deceased account, while there is some reason to believe that there are other estates in course of realisation. In the present depressed condition of the Stock Exchange it has not been easy to dispose of once of large blocks of shares, and the price has suffered consequently. As regards the outcome of the past twelve months' operations, there is no reason to doubt that the Directors will again pay a dividend of 5 per cent. for the fifth year in succession, though we believe that the Board have not yet had this matter before them officially. Seeing, however, that the forthcoming accounts will probably show an increase in trading profits, the Directors can scarcely have any excuse for reducing the rate of distribution. The prospectus issued in February last, offering £500,000 of four and a-half per cent. First Mortgage Debentures for subscription at 85 per cent., estimated the surplus revenue for 1913, exclusive of land sales, at £110,000, as against £68,700 for 1912, while to pay a 5 per cent. dividend requires no more than £92,300. In their last report, namely, that for 1912, the Directors took credit for a sum of £80,000 in respect of "increases in valuation of territory," but whether there will be any corresponding item in respect of 1913 is more than we can say. Obviously, however, the Company's assets cannot advance in value indefinitely, nor is it desirable that credit should be taken continuously for such a development. Apart from this point, however, the Company appears to be maintaining a satisfactory level of prosperity, and the downward tendency of the share quotation would appear, therefore, to be due more to market conditions than to any adverse development in connection with the Company's affairs.

London Rubber Market.

July 1.
The East Asiatic Company published the following report:—The market in London yesterday was easier. The closing prices were—
Hard Fine Para Spot ... 2/0 1/2
Forward ... 2/0 1/2
First latex crop, delivery next three months ... 2/1 1/2

Java Rubber and Produce.

The report of the Java Rubber and Produce Company, Limited, states that, after providing for directors' fees and all London expenses, the accounts for the year to December 31 show a loss of £889, without writing anything off for depreciation. This very unsatisfactory result is due to two causes, the drop in the price of rubber and the recurrence of a drought in East Java, even more prolonged and severe than that of 1912. The coffee crop amounted to 1,316 cwt., against an estimate of 1,578 cwt., and the estimate for the current year equals 720 cwt. The rubber obtained was 52,351 lbs., against an estimate of 57,500 lbs., and realised an average price of 2s. 3d. per lb. gross, as compared with 4s. 2d. per lb. gross obtained in 1912. The estimate for the current year is 35,000 lbs. dry rubber, of which 61,157 lbs. has been collected to the end of May.

Financial Outlook in Egypt.
The annual report, just published, shows a decided falling off in the revenue for the year. The vast projects for land development which have been embarked on lately, and the urgent calls for money for municipal and

government and so on, have been a severe strain on the resources without in any way benefiting the exchequer. The Financial Adviser declares that "this annual increase in ordinary and capital expenditure has only been rendered possible by the elasticity of the revenues, but that such expansion in revenue can no longer be counted on in the near future." The country has, for the time being, reached her ordinary revenue limit, and steps must now be taken to provide contingencies that are bound to arise within the next few years. The Reserve Fund can no longer be cranked on for the alimentation of the State exchequer, for it is now reduced to barely £6,000,000, and further withdrawals must be restricted to items of exceptional or emergency character. In view of the necessarily limited margin for increased taxation, it may be found advisable to reduce the expenditure on development schemes in the immediate future.

A Slump in Copper: Recovery Anticipated.

The London copper market suffered an unusual slump on the 25th ult. the quotations on that day being 260 for the current month, and 260 12s. for July delivery transactions, while 268 was quoted for electrolytic copper. The quotations, weak as they were, stood at 262 standard for the current month and July delivery transactions, and 265 for electrolytic copper in the beginning of the month. But towards the middle of the month, the market tone was reported to be still weaker, till the abrupt fall came on the 25th instant. It is reported that there are signs of a further slump with the probable result that quotations will drop below the 260 standard—even lower than the lowest recorded in the past four years. Concerning the future prospects of the copper market, the *Jiji* (according to the *Japan Herald*) quotes a copper expert who displays optimism concerning the prospect of the market during the latter half of the year. It is stated that the copper market generally exhibits a falling tendency towards the beginning of the summer, and the present slump is due to inactivity in the American market, which has been affected by the Mexican situation. However, inasmuch as the American market appears to have recently become active, and as the supply is almost certain to be rendered insufficient by strikes in the copper mines near Lake Superior and in Spain, and the suspension of work in Mexican mines, an urgent demand is expected to be felt in the latter half of the year. The stock unsold having now been reduced to only 29,000 tons in the United States and 34,000 tons in Europe, there would naturally have been a strong demand but for the temporary business depression affecting the shipbuilding and other industries which require copper. An improvement in business conditions, coupled with the short supply, will most likely lead to a brisk demand for this metal in the latter half of the year.

London Tea Report.

London, June 12.
Messrs. Wm. Jas. and Hy. Thompson write in their Weekly Tea Circular:—The easier tone noted in our last has become accentuated during the week, and the market has assumed an irregular tendency, especially for new season's Indians between 3 1/2 and 3d. per lb., and preferable quality has not always been reflected in quotations; but attractive liquoring sorts, especially from Darjeeling, have sold well. The Ceylon and Java sales have also passed with a rather quieter tone, and have occasionally sold at slightly lower prices. China: Arrival, *Kashima Maru*, with 162 pkgs., and 203 pkgs. in transit; Perseus, with 9 pkgs. Public auctions amounting to 543 pkgs. were held this week. Privately, the market remains unchanged, and no alteration in prices can be quoted for the fortnight. Common Monings have been taken "to arrive" at quite reasonable prices, and a fair amount of business has been done in fine Kintunks due next month. Arrivals at Bankow for twelve days of the season are 35,000 half-ounces more than last year, and the crop is reported to be inferior to last year's, especially in make and colour. Business for Keemuns has been fairly general, and rather better prices have

been obtained than last season, but the best of the demand, however, is for tea for price. Java.—Offerings during the week, 7,309 pkgs. against 3,360 pkgs. last year; total from Jan. 1 to date, 117,471 pkgs., against 111,470 pkgs. last year. After a fortnight's interval sales were resumed on 11th inst. In sympathy with other growths the market was irregular and prices have declined, especially for low grade tea. The general tendency was in buyers' favour, and a fair quantity was withdrawn. Among the highest averages were:—Gospara, 10ld., Tanawattee, 9ld.; Tjomas and Ardja Sari, 9ld. The average for the whole sale of Garden Account is 8ld. per lb., compared with 8d. per lb. a year ago. The distribution of the Java crop for January to April this year is as follows:—To Holland, 10,093,918 half-kilos.; England, 8,215,770; Russia, 1,589,332; Australia, 1,754,870; Canada and America, 250,623; Singapore, 213,402; other ports, 2,015,650; total, 24,133,570 half-kilos., against 20,334,664 last year.

Messrs. Shepard and Co.'s Tea Market Report states:—India: After a fortnight's interval auctions were resumed this week, 7,000 packages being catalogued, of which 3,500 were new season's tea, and the balance mainly from South India. There was a good demand for tea under 9d. on the 1st of previous values. Ceylon: At the opening sale after the Whitman holidays 45,185 packages were brought forward, of which all but 1,800 were disposed of in the room. Java: 7,309 packages offered. The market generally showed, if anything, a slightly easier tendency, more particularly for broken leaf sorts about 8 1/2 to 9 1/2d. Ardja Sari Orange Pekoe No. 1 sold at 1s. 1 1/2d.

NOTICES.

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE THIRD GYMKHANA MEETING of the Season will be held at E. Apple Valley on Saturday, the 11th July, 1914, commencing at 3.15 p.m. The Charge for Admission will be £1.00 for others than Members of the Hongkong Jockey Club or Gymkhana Club. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform half price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present. Hongkong, 8th July, 1914.

NOTICE.

THE HONGKONG CENTRAL ESTATE LTD.
NOTICE is hereby given that the Statutory Meeting of Shareholders of this Company will be held at the Offices of the General Managers at NOON on MONDAY 27th inst. By Order, A. SHELTON HOOPER, Secretary to the Hongkong Land Investment & Agency Company, Ltd. General Managers. Hongkong, 6th July, 1914.

MAN LOONG.

FIRST-CLASS PRESERVES, GINGER AND SOY MANUFACTURERS.
Factory at Yuenai.
OFFICE: No. 36, Des Voeux Road, W. Telephone No. 177 & K. 12.
We are the leading manufacturers in this class of Goods. Our Fruit & Gingers are all fresh and of the first pick. Our Syrup is prepared from the best quality of Sugar. We give our special attention to our business and sanitary arrangements.

AMERICAN DENTISTRY
PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements toward Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma, Tokyo.
Dr. T. YAMASAKI,
34, Queen's Road Central (Corner of Flower Street.)
Telephone 1862.

MARTIN'S
APOLASTOL
PAIN EXPELLER
A French Remedy for all kinds of Rheumatism, Gout, Neuralgia, Headache, Toothache, and all other kinds of Pain. It is a powerful and reliable remedy, and is sold in all the principal chemists and druggists. Price 1/6 per bottle. Sold by all the principal chemists and druggists.

BANKS

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

Head Office: 60, Wall Street, New York
London Office: 15, Abchurch Lane, E.C. 4
BRANCHES:—
Bombay, Calcutta, Canton, Cebu, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Capital and Surplus: Gold \$7,000,000 equal, £1,400,000.

EVERY DESCRIPTION OF BANKING BUSINESS.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened on the usual terms.
DEPOSITS RECEIVED, and for one year at 4 1/2 per annum, or for shorter periods, at rates which may be ascertained on application.
MAIL AND TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made.
LETTERS OF CREDIT AND DRAFTS granted on all the principal cities in the world.
THE BANK'S CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT are available all over the world.
PURCHASE AND SALE of Stocks and Shares effected.
TRAVELLERS' CHEQUES sold and cashed.
TOKIO MORGAN & CO.,
Managers.
Queen's Road, Hongkong
Hongkong, 1st Nov. 1912

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK LIMITED.

Established 1880.
Authorized Capital Yen 48,000,000
Paid-up Capital ... 30,000,000
Reserve Fund ... 18,000,000
Head Office.—YOKOHAMA.

Branches:—
Amoy, Canton, Hankow, Hongkong, Kobe, London, Lyons, Manila, Peking, San Francisco, Shanghai, Yokohama.
Interest Allowed on Current Accounts.
Deposits received for fixed periods at rates to be quoted on application.

EISHIONO, Manager.

Hongkong, 6th April, 1913. [18]

THE CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

Incorporated by Royal Charter 1853.

HEAD OFFICE.—LONDON.

Paid-up Capital ... £1,200,000
Reserve Fund ... £1,300,000
Proprietors ... £1,200,000

FOREIGN EXCHANGE AND General Banking business transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received for 1 year or shorter periods at rates which will be quoted on application.

Wm. DICKSON, Manager.
Hongkong, 11th April, 1912. [2]

NOTICES

THE CHINA PROVIDENT LOAN AND MORTGAGE CO., LTD.

(Capital Paid up...£1,250,000.)

Loans on Mortgage of House Property, &c.
Goods received on Storage.
Advances made on Merchandise.
Loans made on the Provident System.
(Rates and Particulars on application.)

The Office of TRUSTEE, EXECUTOR OF WILLS, ATTORNEY, &c., Undertaken and Executed. SHEWAN, TOMES & Co. General Managers. Hongkong, 19th March, 1908. 3

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.
WEEK DAYS.
7.00 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
NIGHT CARS.
8.30 P.M. and 9.30 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
SUNDAYS.
7.15 A.M. to 10.00 A.M. Every 15 MIN.
10.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M. Every 15 MIN.
NIGHT CARS as on Week Days.

SATURDAY SPECIAL CARS.

By Arrangement with the Company's Office, Alexandra Road, Hongkong.

SINGON & CO.

Established A.D. 1888.
IRON, STEEL, BRASS, AND HARDWARE.
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in all kinds of Iron, Steel, Brass, and Hardware. General Managers and Superintendents. Nos. 38 and 40, Prince Street, Hongkong.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and all kinds of Wines & Liquors.

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital ... £15,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS:
Sterling £15,000,000
Silver ... £17,650,000
\$32,650,000

Reserve Liability of Proprietors.

£15,000,000
COURT OF DIRECTORS.
Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Chairman.
W. L. Pattenden, Esq., Deputy Chairman.

S. H. Dodwell, Esq., G. T. M. Edkins, Esq., C. S. Gubbay, Esq., P. H. Holyoak, Esq., C. Landgraf, Esq., F. Lieb, Esq., J. A. Plummer, Esq., Hon. Mr. E. Sherrin, H. A. Siebs, Esq., A. D. Widmann, Esq.

CHIEF MANAGER: Hongkong—N. J. Stabb.

ACTING MANAGER. Shanghai—J. D. Smart. London Bankers—London County and Westminster Limited.

HONGKONG—Interest Allowed.

On Current Account at the rate of 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balance.

ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 months, 2 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 6 months, 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.
For 12 months, 4 per cent. per annum.

A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

HONGKONG SAVINGS BANK

THE Business of the above Bank is conducted by the HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION. Rules may be obtained on application.

INTEREST on deposits is allowed on the minimum monthly balances at 3 1/2 per cent. per annum.

Depositors may transfer at their option balances of £100 or more to the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank to be placed on FIXED DEPOSIT at 4 per cent. per annum.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, A. G. STEPHEN, Acting Chief Manager.

DEUTSCH ASIATISCHE BANK.

Capital Fully Paid-up ... Sh. Tael 7,500,000
Head Office.—Shanghai.
Board of Directors.—Berlin.

Branches: Berlin, Calcutta, Canton, Hamburg, Hankow, Kobe, Peking, Singapore, Tientsin, Tsingtau, Yokohama.

LONDON BANKERS: Messrs. N. M. Rothschild & Sons, The Union of London and Smith's Bank, Limited.

Deutsche Bank (Berlin), London Agency.

Direction der Disconto Gesellschaft.

Dresdner Bank.

INTEREST allowed on Current Account. DEPOSITS received on terms which may be learned on application. Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

MAX GUTSCHKE, Manager. [2]
Hongkong, 9th Oct. 1911.

THE MERCHANTS BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

Authorized Capital ... £1,500,000
Subscribed ... 1,125,000
Paid Up ... 582,500
Reserve Fund ... 465,000

BANKERS.

Bank of England, London Joint Stock Bank, Limited.

Every description of Exchange business transacted.

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balance and on Fixed Deposits at rates which may be ascertained on application.

A. R. LINTON, Manager.

THE ALEXANDRA CAFE.

Cannot be beaten. If Equalled, For Bread, Cakes, Confectionery and all kinds of Wines & Liquors.

EXCHANGE.

Selling	1/10/16	T/T Marks	192 1/2
Demand	1/10 5/8	Demand Germany	103
30 d/s	1/10 11/16	T/T France	236 1/2
60 d/s	1/10 11/16	On Haiphong	534 1/2 p.m.
4 m/s	1/10 3/4	On Saigon	534
T/T Shanghai	74 3/8	On Bangkok	81 1/2
Private 30 d/s sight S'hai	75 1/4	Buying.	
T/T Singapore	80 1/4	4 m/s. L/C	1/10 15/16
T/T Japan	82 1/4	4 m/s. D/P	1/11 1/16
T/T India	141	6 m/s. L/C	1/11 1/8
Demand India	141 1/4	30 d/s. S'hai & Melbourne	11 3/16
T/T Bombay	141 1/4	30 d/s. S'hai & New York	46 1/4
Demand Bombay	141 1/4	4 m/s. Marks	1.97
T/T Calcutta	141 1/4	4 m/s. France	2.41 1/2
Demand Calcutta	141 1/4	6 m/s. do	2.43 1/2
Demand Manila	82 1/4	Bar Silver, ready	25 1/2
T/T S'hai & New York	45 1/2	forward	25 15/16
Demand, New York	46	Gold Leaf per tael	55.20
T/T Java	133 1/4	Bank of England rate	37
		Sovereign	10.50

Subsidiary Coins.

Discount per \$100:
Chinese ... 20 cts. pieces \$11 3/16
Chinese ... 10 " \$11 7/8
Hongkong ... 20 " \$9 3/8
Hongkong ... 10 " \$9 7/8

TO-DAY'S SHARE REPORT.

S-SELLERS SA-SALES B-BUYERS N-NOMINAL

STOCKS & PAID UP VALUE.

Hongkong & S'hai \$125 { \$335 sa. & b. }
MARINE INSURANCE, { \$84 }
Cantons \$30 310 b.
North China \$5 { \$140 s. }
Unions \$100 \$780 b.
Yangtze \$250 \$194
FIRE INSURANCE, {
China Fires \$20 \$155 b.
Hongkong Fires \$25 { \$392 1/2 b. }
China & Manilla \$25 \$9 sa. & b.
Douglas Steamship \$50 \$31
Steamboats \$15 \$26 1/2 b.
Indo-China (Preferred) { \$5 \$60 }
(Deferred) { \$9/- sa. }
"Shell" Transports \$1 { \$11 b. }
"Star Ferry" { \$10 \$45 s. }

REFINERIES.

China Sugars \$100 \$79 b.
Luzon Sugars \$100 \$28 s.

MINING.

Chinese Engineering \$1 37/6
Tronohs \$1 30/- b.
Raub \$1 33 s.
Kowloon Wharves & Godowns \$50 \$82 1/2 b.
Kowloon Wharves \$50 \$82 1/2 b.
H.K. & W'poo Docks \$50 \$52 1/2 b.
Shanghai Docks T. 100 T. 60 b.
Hongkong Wharves T. 100 T. 91 b.
LAND, HOTELS & BUILDINGS
Anglo French Lands T. 100 T. 94 b.
H'kong Central E'tes \$100 \$100 b.

Hongkong Hotels \$50 \$125 b.

Hongkong Lands \$100 \$116 b.
Humphreys Estates \$10 \$7 1/2 b.
Kowloon Lands \$30 \$44
Shanghai Lands T. 30 T. 92
West Point \$50 \$73 b.
Manila M'pole Hotel P. 10 P. 8
COTTON MILLS.
Ewos T. 50 T. 130
Shanghai Cottons T. 110 b.
Laou Kung Mow T. 82
Kung Yik T. 112
Hongkong Cottons \$10 \$7 1/2 b.
MISCELLANEOUS.
China-Borneo \$12 \$11 1/2 s.
Light and Powers \$10 \$14 1/2 s.
Do. (Spec. shares) \$1 \$14 1/2 s.
China Providents \$10 \$8 1/2 s.
Dairy Farms \$5 \$6
Green Islands \$10 \$6
Hongkong Electric \$10 \$40 b.
Hongkong Ice \$25 \$200 b.
Hongkong Ropes \$10 \$25 b.
Langkate g. 10 T. 47

Morning Post \$25 \$29 b.

Peak Tramway \$10 \$9 1/2 b.
Do. (now) \$1 90 cts. s.
Hongkong Electric Trams 12/6 b.

Philippines \$10 \$5
H. Price & Co., Ltd. \$10 \$5
Societe des Pulpes et Papieres du Tonkin \$50 \$20
Shanghai-Sumatra T. 20 T. 150
Steam Laundry \$5 \$5
United Asbestos Oriental Agency, Ltd. \$10 \$49 1/2 b.
United Asbestos Founders Shares \$10 \$300
Union Waterworks \$10 \$18 b.
Wong Yick \$10 \$10 b.
Watson \$10 \$7 1/2 b.
William Powell, Ltd. \$10 \$8 1/2 b.

WRIGHT AND HORNBURY, Share and Bond Brokers.

General Managers & Des Voeux Road Central Tel. address 2424.
The "Telegraph" does not hold itself responsible for any of the above quotations.

Final of \$3 a/c 1912. Interim of \$18 a/c 1913. Final of 10 p.c. making 20 p.c. for 1912. Final of \$20 making \$50 for 1912 and Interim of \$30 for 1913. Final of \$12 mak. \$15 for 1912 & Int. of \$3 for 1913. \$10 for 1912. \$27 for 1912. \$1 for 1906. \$2.50 for year end '06 & '07. Final of \$1 for half year ending 31/12/13. 3 1/2 Interim of a/c year 1913 on preferred shares. Final of 5/- making 7/- for 1913. Coupon No. 22. \$1.70 per share and bonus of 30 cents per share for year ending 30/4/13. \$3 for 1912. \$3 for 1907. Interim of 5% Coupon No. 3 account of year ending 30/6/14. Int. of 1/6 mak. 6/6 a/c 1913 1/2 for 1909. \$3.50 for year 1913. \$3 for 1913. Tls. 3 for 1912. Interim of Tls. 3 for 1913. Tls. 6 2/2 T. 10. First year. \$7 on old shares, \$3.50 on new shares for year 31/12/13. \$3 1/2 for 14 year ending 31/12/13. 50 cents for 1913. \$2.30 for 1913. Interim of 5 p.c. for year ending 30/6/13 \$2.25 for 14 year ending 31/12/13. 15 per cent. for 1910. Tls. 15 for year ending 31/10/13. Tls. 10 for year ending 30/6/13. Tls. 12 for year end '13 1/2 Tls. 1 1/2 for year ending 30/11/13. 50 cents 31.7.08. \$1.20 for 1913. 70 cents for 1913. \$1.30 for year end '13 7/13. 40 cents for 1911. \$1.80 per share for 1913. Interim of \$2 a/c 1914. \$2 for 1913. Interim of Tls. 1 making Tls. 2 a/c 1913. None. 80 cents on fully paid shares and 8 cents on \$1 paid shares for year ending 30/4/14. Final of 6d. making 7d. per share for 1913. None. \$1.50 for 1910. No dividend this year. 50 cts. for year end '13 5.12. \$20 per cent. per ordinary share for year ending 31/5/1912. \$1.25 per share for year ending 31/5/1913. 25 per cent. for year ending 31/7/13. 70 cents for 1913. 50 cts. year ending 30/10/13.

